THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 64. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Further Details of the Disaster.

Total Destruction of the Cities of Arequipa, Arica, and Iquique —Thousands of Lives Lost— Immense Destruction of Property.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

In addition to the account of the earthquake in South America, given on our inside pages, we have the following later reports of the terrible catastrophe.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent writes as follows from Panama, September 4:—

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th ult., in the most mountainous part of the country back of Arica, a seaport town of Peru, with a population of about 30,000, a sensation was experienced like the collision of two heavy masses, and from this point radiated north and south to the distances I have already indicated, with consequences as terrible as they were immediate. Three undulations of the earth followed this unseen convulsion of nature, and each undulation was accompanied by a tidal wave—the second of greater lateral extent than the first, and the third greater than the second. Before proceeding to give any account of the disaster in other places, it may be well to relate all that I have been able to gather of the character and extent of the catastrophe at Arica. A gentleman who was at that place when the disaster occurred gives a vivid description of the scene. He says:—

The hour was that when by custom most of the inhabitants had just closed their daily labors and were at their homes. The instant the startling indications of an earthquake were felt there was a general rush for uncovered spaces, which were reached by many uninjured; but not by all. The streets became a scene of terror. All the houses in the city trembled like a person affected with the ague. Then they surged, and some of them fell to pieces with crash after crash. At this juncture, when the undulations were active, the earth opened in several places in long and almost regular lines. The fissures were from one to three inches in width. The sensation was distinct as though something was rolling underneath. From every fissure there belched forth dry earth like dust, which was followed by a stifling gas. Owing to the demolition of buildings and the general destruction of all kinds of property, and the dust belched forth as well as that set in motion by the general tumult, a dense cloud was formed over the city and obscured the light. Beneath the cloud was the gas, which severely oppressed every living creature, and would have suffocated all these if it had lingered longer stationary than it did, which was only about 90 seconds. The undulations were three in number. Each succeeding one was of greater magnitude than the former. When the undulations ceased, the cloud of dust ascended and dispersed, and light was restored. Then quakes at short intervals succeeded, as though subterranean explosions or collisions were taking place. At this time people from all parts of the city fled to hills, amid falling stones and timbers, which descended from swaying walls and broadly-rent buildings, just on the eve of crumbling into perfect ruin. Some were struck down dead by the falling materials, and others were maimed, while all were made to stagger from side to side like people in a state of intoxication. Many of both sexes carried children in their arms, and those who had not these carried articles of value. The avarice of some was stronger than fear, even amid this terrible confusion, and hence there were those who dallied to collect valuables, many of whom suffered for their temerity, either by the sacrifice of their lives or otherwise. As the rush for the hills continued, and stones and materials of all kinds were falling, and houses and parts of these were crashing, numerous people were struck down and either killed or dangerously hurt. The water in the harbor was now receding from the shore, carrying with it all the shipping at rapid speed. Then the current changed, and before an almost overhanging, tremendous wave, the vessels came back, tossed one way and then another, or whirled about as though they were only floating logs, and on the very summit of this immense volume of water rode the United States steamer Wateree. The huge wave dashed against the stone mole or pier, and shattered it all to pieces, then swept from its path what was standing of the Custom House, and almost every vestige of the ruins of other buildings. It rolled over the already destroyed houses of the city, and set a myriad of articles afloat, which eddied in every direction, while at the same time the vessels and floating materials were forced ahead of the wave's at this time curling and foaming summit. Everything which it encountered in its course was swept away in an instant. Even great masses of stone were rolled over and over. When the force of the wave was spent, it retired, and in a short time the equilibrium of the water was restored, and then it occupied about the same line, and presented nearly the same appearance as it did before the earthquake. The vessels carried inland were a terrible sight. The most of them were bottom upward. Their masts had been snapped like sticks. All this dreadful picture the refugees on the hills were now beholding. Many of them did so with the most marked evidences of fear, because quakes of the earth were still felt at short intervals. The Wateree was grounded inland at a quarter of a mile from the beach, on the line of a railroad. As far as heard from only one life was lost on board. Near the Wateree, a Peruvian war vessel was also grounded, and so gently that none of its rigging nor any of its timbers were impaired. On board the Peruvian war steamer America, which is a total wreck, 80 lives were reported to have been lost. The United States storeship Fredonia was upset, and all her crew except three drowned, according to report. Those who escaped were the captain, surgeon, and a paymaster, who were on shore when the earthquake occurred, and sought refuge on the hills. A British vessel, called the Chanarcillo, lost many of her crew, who were tumbled overboard. A United States brig, name unknown, was foundered with all on board. The vessel, it is reported, was laden with guano. The rest of the shipping destroyed were South American coasters. The fatal casualties in the city were about 50 and the other casualties about 100. The total loss on shipboard was about 300, principally fatal. The refugees remained on the hills for two days, during which time they suffered greatly for food; at the same time the quakes continued as before, at intervals. In time their sufferings became so intense that the males had to go in search of food, a limited quantity of which they found in a damaged condition, and with this they succored their families. The second morning after the earthquake, a light draught coasting vessel entered the harbor, but did not remain long at anchor. As soon as the captain became aware of what had happened, he took on board a number of people, and left with them for Callao; thence one of the parties got to Panama.

The following ships of war and merchantmen were in the harbor at the time:—United States double-ender Wateree, the Peruvian corvette America, United States storeship Fredonia, English barque Chanarcillo, American ship Rosa Rivera, French ship Eduardo. The Wateree is high and dry a quarter of a mile on shore; the Fredonia is a complete wreck; the Rosa Rivera was discharging guano, and the Chanarcillo was receiving cargo, and was to have sailed in a few days. The Eduardo is also high and dry on land. The entire crews of the merchant vessels were drowned. The Wateree lost one sailor, and on the Fredonia all were drowned except the Captain, T. W. Doty, Dr. F. L. Dubois, Paymaster Williams, and two sailors, Augustus Jensen and Charles Leoville, who happened to be on shore at the time.

The destruction of Arequipa—a city numbering 119,000 inhabitants, was, save the destruction of Arica and Iquique, on the coast, the most appalling scene presented by the earthquake in Peru. It is thus faintly described by an eye-witness:—At about four minutes past 5 P. M. last Thursday, the 13th, a slight movement of the earth was noticeable here by persons who chanced to be seated; there was no rumbling. In about eight to ten seconds more the movement became strong enough for persons not seated to notice. This movement gradually increased in strength until, after about thirty seconds, pieces of timber began to fall from the houses. In a minute all were satisfied that a great earthquake was at hand. Then began a terrible rumbling, similar to the noise of an avalanche—every one ran to the open spaces. It seemed as if the earth was about to open; the earth shook and every structure swayed to and fro from north to south. It seemed in my own house as if the walls were about to meet and smother us. In about three minutes the soil shook so that it was almost impossible to hold one's feet. The strongest buildings began then to cast off stones, bricks, pieces of wood, etc., and the weakest began to fall, almost all of them level with the ground. In about five minutes from the first movement the whole city was enveloped in clouds of dust and darkness, and resounded with the crash of falling buildings. There is not one house left standing in Arequipa. The only church tower left is that of Santa Catalina, but it, like the cathedral, will have to be pulled down. Santa Domingo church is down to the ground. The Portal de Flores is all down, as well as the surrounding blocks. Nearly all the inmates of the prison and hospitals perished. Many persons are known to have been crushed to death in the streets. We are now living in a tent on the river bank. No one dares to go to town, as the shocks still continue to bring down what little is left standing. They occur at intervals of half an hour each. This evening some of the shocks have been very violent. So far there have been about seventy-six shocks up to 8 P. M. The river Paucarpata has changed to three colors, which makes us believe that the volcanoes are at work. Everything is confusion, and the cries and lamentations that we hear are heart-rending. Thus the work of the Arequipenos for three hundred years has been destroyed in a few minutes; it will take five hundred years to do the same work over. The debris of the Jesuit church was hurled to a distance of one hundred yards. The picture presented by our desolate city is sad indeed. God grant that our fears be not realized, for Mount Misti is vomiting lava, clouds of smoke and quantities of mud, and darkness hides its belching from our view. We hear the constant noise of falling rocks and earth, and the river is impassable, owing to its black color and sulphurous odor.

At Lima, the capital of Peru, as at Callao, the neighboring port, the shock was terrible, but the damage comparatively slight. A writer gives the following account:—The duration of the movement was about three minutes and a half, and the shock, instead of following the usual vertical motion, appeared to be lateral, and, consequently, was regarded as all the more dangerous. The aspect of the city during the movement was truly exciting. Every one in Lima, at the first coming of the shock, always seeks the protection of an arch, or the threshold of a door is selected as a safe refuge, and on this occasion these favored spots were much occupied. In an incredibly short space of time the great public plaza was filled with frightened men, women, and children, and, as if by common instinct, all assumed a suppliant position—every one on their knees—and the air resonant with the shrieks, lamentations, and petitions, addressed principally to Heaven; the houses shook visibly, and the high towers of the cathedral swayed to and fro like a ship's masts in a storm. The great length of the shock was particularly alarming; but fortunately no damage took place in this city.

Great Earthquakes.

During the first half of this century 3240 of these visitations were noticed, or about one every week. In Europe, during the last ten years, there have been 320 earthquakes, or one every nine days. At the commencement of the fifteenth century only 750 of these shocks had found a place in history. During the next 300 years 2804 earthquakes were recorded, or almost four times as many as during all the preceding ages. From these facts it has been inferred that, whatever may be the origin of these upheavings of the crust of the earth, the phenomena are greatly increasing in number, and their causes in violence.

Among the earliest earthquakes reported is that by which the famous Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed in the year 63. Fifty-two years after this, Antioch, in Syria, was almost entirely destroyed, the calamity occurring just at the time the Emperor Trajan was on a visit to the place. In 458 it was again visited with an earthquake, and then again in 526, the number of persons perishing in the ruins on this latter occasion being estimated at a quarter of a million.

In 1692, Port Royal, the capital of Jamaica, was entirely submerged by the force of an earthquake, which swallowed up over a thousand acres, and drove ships so far inland that they floated above the buried city.

In 1772, an entire volcano sunk into the earth in the Island of Java, carrying with it forty villages, the mountain itself, which was fifteen miles long and six broad, accompanying the hamlets and their 2937 inhabitants.

On the 1st of November, 1755, occurred the memorable earthquake at Lisbon, by which 60,000 persons perished in the twinkling of an eye. Here also was the great tidal wave seen of an altitude of fifty feet. One of the most awful incidents of this earthquake was the sinking of the city quay. This had just been constructed of marble at an immense expense, and to it, as a last refuge, fled thousands of the hapless inhabitants. Without a moment's warning the earth opened suddenly to receive it, and after sucking in the mass must have closed over it, as not a single body of all the thousands that went down, nor the least spar or ark from any of the ships near by that were sucked into the chasm, ever came to the top. The water there is near 600 fathoms deep, and at an unknown distance beneath the bottom repose the hapless Lisbonese. This Lisbon earthquake, Humboldt estimates, affected a portion of the earth four times as large as Europe, and was felt in the Alps, on the coast of Sweden, in the West Indies, on Lake Ontario, and along the coast of Massachusetts.

In 1811 the earthquakes on the Mississippi, severest at New Madrid, Mo., shook the ground for many days, and alternately raised and depressed it here and there, the latter sections forming a section called the sunken country to this day.

On the 26th March, 1812, a violent thunder storm, with incessant flashes, was observed by the people of New Madrid, and at the same time the city of Caracoas, in South America, was laid in ruins, 12,00 of its people perishing.

The great eruption of Vesuvius in 1857, with accompanying earthquakes, will also be remembered as leading to an immense destruction of human life, variously estimated at from 22,000 to 40,000 lives.

In 1858, June 19, the valley of Mexico was also devastated by one of these devastations, demolishing houses throughout its length, and destroying the costly aqueduct supplying the city with water.

March 22, 1859, Quito, in Ecuador, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and thousands of lives were lost.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEWS FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST.

By a late arrival at New York, we have the following advices from the Atlantic coast of South America:—

THE PARBGUAYAN WAR.

The Battles Preceding the Evacuation of Humaita

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, August 7.

In the boat attack at midnight of the 9th of July the Paraguayans had twenty canoes fastened together in pairs, each boat with twelve men and an officer in it, and they came from the river Bermejo, edging along the island of Montevita and coming out behind a great collection of aquatic plants, which lay not far from the leading vessel, the Barroso, which, with the Rio Grande, lay above Tayi. As soon as they came beyond these plants the officer on duty on the Barroso perceived them and called the men to quarters, so that by the time the boats got alongside the forward part of the vessel the crew were able to keep up a severe musketry fire from the inside and top of the casemate, and as soon as a sufficient number had got on deck the two forward guns of the casemate were discharged, loaded with grape, into them, causing great destruction. The Paraguayans fired revolvers, and they also attempted to throw inside the battery asphyxiating and inflammatory grenades, but without success, and then finding they could effect nothing forward, the boats dropped astern, but were repulsed in like manner by the fire of the defenders. Meantime the vessel had gathered way sternwards, by the working of her screw, and the Paraguayan boats were all upset or filled with water.

During the engagement the Barroso was set on fire twice by asphyxiating and inflammable matter thrown down through the gratings on deck. Among the articles captured were many oblong rockets and some brass tubes filled with the asphyxiating and inflammable matter. Thirteen boats were captured and the others sunk. Seven Paraguayans were made prisoners on board the two vessels.

On the 15th, according to a letter from the Marquis de Caxias, an advanced post of the Paraguayans in Humaita, comprising from fifty to sixty men stationed in a small redoubt on the allied left, was surprised at daybreak by a squadron of cavalry, and forty were killed, assistance from the fortress arriving too late to succor the post or inflict in ury on the cavalry.

In the same letter the Marquis relates that at two A. M. of the 16th he received information from General Rivas, in the Chaco, that Commodore Alvim had informed him that boats full of men were seen passing over from Humaita. Orders were then given for a general bombardment of Humaita to be kept up, and that at break of day General Osorio, with all the vanguard and furnished with ladders, etc., required for an assault, should approach as near as possible to the trenches of Humaita and enter if he could, as a reserve for which force the Marquis stationed himself with five battalions of infantry and a division of cavalry. Orders were also sent to the Argentines and to the Second corps to the south to advance and co-operate with the main attack of Osorio.

According to the letter the Paraguayans had really commenced their evacuation, but were forced by the bombardment to return. They, however, made no sign of life until the troops of Osorio reached the first ditch, when they opened with grape, sweeping along the ditch, and causing much loss. Osorio then asked for further instructions, but received answer that those he had were plenary as to advancing or retiring, and that if he wanted aid the Marquis would march at the head of the reserve and take it to him. Soon after, however, Osorio sent word that there was no opportunity for an assault, and accordingly orders were sent for a general retiral on the part of the allies.

The letter says that "our troops, some extended in line, others *en echelon*, commenced their retiral at the ordinary pace, their banners flying, and their bands in front, as though marching on parade, until they got out of reach of the enemy's muskets and cannon."

The loss stated by the Marquis de Caxias is about 600 killed, wounded, and bruised, which, with the exception of seven men in the Second corps, occurred in Osorio's command, the Argentines not being engaged.

The Excavation—The Bombardment of Tebicuari.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent writing from Rio Janeiro, August 8, says:—

A special steamer was sent from Buenos Ayres with the news. On the 21st the iron-clads Silvado, Colombo, and Piauhy passed up by the fortifications of Humaita to join the division above. Little opposition was encountered. On the 25th it was discovered that the Paraguayans had evacuated the fortress, the garrison crossing unnoticed over to the Chaco, on the opposite side of the river. The fortress was at once occupied by bodies of all the allies. Some 200 cannon of all sizes were left, but all were spiked and those of the river batteries were thrown into the river. Large amounts of ammunition were found, but very little food. It is said trains were found to have been laid from the river to the magazines, but had not been fired. Fourteen wounded Brazilians were left behind in the hospital. The buildings inside of the fortress were mostly ruined by the bombardments, only the church remaining comparatively uninjured owing to its situation. What had become of the 4000 men in garrison is not yet clear. The short announcement received from General Gelly y Obes says they were on the peninsula in the Chaco, across which the allies held the strong position and whose force had been raised to 10,000 men; that all the vessels had surrounded it and had bombarded the peninsula, but that at night the Marquis de Caxias had ordered a cessation of the bombardment and had summoned them to surrender. The part where the allies are fortified across the peninsula is about a mile across, seven-eighths of which is taken up by a large and tolerably deep lake, so that it is impossible the garrison of Humaita could force or evade the position of the allies and gain Timbo, while escape in boats by the river is impossible in view of the fleet of steamers around.

Six of the iron-clads were bombarding the Paraguayan works at the mouth of the Tebicuari. Osorio had gone up the Upper Parana in the gunboat Mearim, on what mission was unknown. The Brazilians have about three thousand men in observation upon that river, at Candelaria, the head of open navivation. At the last moment a telegraphic despatch was received at Montevideo, reporting the fall of Timbo and the capture of four hundred men. It is yet doubtful, as it is a very strong position, scarcely assailable by land, and the telegram says it surrended to General Rivas, in command of the land forces in the Chaco. Another vessel in from Montevideo this morning brings the report of the surrender of the Paraguayan garrison, and also confirmatory reports of the surrender of Timbo.

The Conspiracy in Lopez's Camp.

From the Anglo Brazilian Times, Aug. 7.

It was current, and a suppositious bulletin of Lopez, in some degree conurming the belief, is published, that a conspiracy of Berges, Lopez' chief minister, and of Carreras and other Argentine and Montevidean refugees, was discovered at Asuncion, that Carreras was taken by force from the American Minister's house, and that all the conspirators being brought in irons to Tebicuari, they were there shot. Carreras was one of the chief actors in the butchery of prisoners at Quinteros by the Blancos of Montevideo.

Official Announcements of the Fall of Humaita.

From the Official Gazette of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 3.

BUENOS AYRES, July 26—From the Envoy Extraordinary in special mission of Brazil to the Brazilian Minister in Montevideo:—Humaita in power of Allies. 200 guns taken. 4000 Paraguayans who defended the town dead or prisoners. Details later. It is convenient to have a steamer ready to start to-morrow for Rio de Janeiro with the news, if no other comes down; twenty-four hours in advance are of great importance. Paraguayan forces which abandoned Humaita are in the peninsula facing that fortress, and are being shelled by our vessels. It seems that the Marquis (Caxias) ordered firing to cease, probably to intimate to them to surrender. Few of them could escape, and Timbo will be in a short time in our power. Artillery of Humaita spiked.

The following telegrams were published in Montevideo:—

BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—From the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Charge d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic in Montevideo.—Humaita in power of Allies, with all the artillery, the garrison, 4000 men, in the Chaco, shelled by iron-clads. Communicate this news to the Oriental Government and the Brazilian Minister.

Another telegram.

The abandonment of Humaita took place on the 24th to the 25th inst. Garrison crossed to Chaco in boats. Paraguayans were 4000 strong: are on a peninsula, the only outlet of which is kept by the forces commanded by Rivas. The squadron shells them. All the squadron went up the river, cutting six thick chains. Left at Humaita all the heavy artillery and immense quantities of ammunition. The cause of the abandonment was famine. On the 25th twelve battalions of the allies slept at Humaita. The news is confirmed of the conspiracy against Lopez, and of Berges, Carrera, and Rodrigues, having been shot.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868.

The Money Market continued easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, the former rate on Government collateral. First-class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45@45 1-16, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 25¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32¼, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Minehill; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; and 40 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 9½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Consolidation sold at 44½, no change. 240½ was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 128¾ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31½ for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 61 for Girard; 91½ for Western; and 73 for City.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for Lehigh Navigation; 69 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 1 series	105	100 sh Catawissa Prf	32¾
$100 Pa 6s, W Lcp	102½	100 sh Fulton Coal	8¾
$100 City 6s, new	103	100 sh Phil & E	25¼
$2000 do. New 3-10s	103	100 sh Sch N Pf	19½
$500 C&Am m 6s, '89	96¾		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	"	144¼	11·57 P. M.	"	143¾
10·25 "	"	144	12.00 P. M.	"	143¾
10·36 "	"	143¾	12·18 "	"	144¼
11·00 "	"	143¾	1·00 "	"	144
11·30 "	"	143¾	1·25 "	"	144¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113¾; do., 1864, 109⅜@109¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@109; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108¾; 1868, 109@109⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅞. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¼@119. Gold, 143¼@143⅝.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@114⅛; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅜@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., 1865, new, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@105; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118⅛. Gold, 143¼@143½. Silver, 136½@139.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113⅜@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1867, 108¾@109⅛; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40, 104⅜@105. Gold, 144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.—There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $6·75@7 25 for superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $9·87½@11 for low grade and good Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature, and the demand is confined to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·20@2 30; and 1100 bushels amber at $2 35. Rye is steady, with sales of new Western at $1 60. Corn is quiet, but firm. Sales of 3000 bushels mixed at $1 31@1 32, and yellow at $1 35. Oats are held with much firmness, but there is less activity. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 75@77c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy sells at $2·80@3 25 per bushel. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 70@2 80.

Bark is in good demand at the recent decline. Sales of 70 hhds No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $50 per ton. Tanners is unchanged. We quote at $16@20 per cord for American and Spanish lots.

Whisky is selling at $1 27@1·30 per gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 14.—Beef Cattle were dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 2900 head arrived and partly sold at 8¾@9¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7@8c. for fair to good do., and 5@8¼c. ₱ lb. gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head
134, Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8¾ gr.
96, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@9¼ gr.
26, Dengler & McClees, Chester co., 8@8½ gr.
125, P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7¼@8¾ gross.
112, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9 gross.
42, B. McFillen, Chester county, 8@8½ gross.
100, J. McFillen, Ohio, 8@9 gross.
102, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9 gross.
185 Ullman & Bachman, Kentucky, 7@9 gross.
241, Martin Fuller & Co., W. Penna., 7@9¼ gr.
146, Mooney & Smith, Penna. and Ohio 7@9 gr.
85, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@8½ gr.
70, H. Chain, Ohio, 6¼@7¼ gross.
140, John Smith & Bro., Ohio, 7@9¼ gr.
80, L. Frank, Virginia, 6@8 gross.
80, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 7¼@8¾ gr.
100, Hope & Co., Chester county, 7@9 gross.
92, M. Dryfoy & Co., West Pa., 7@8¾ gross.
80, Bloom & Co., Virginia, 6@8 gross.
30, J. Clemson, Pennsylvania, 8@9 gross.
48, D Branson, Chester county, 6@8½ gross.
86, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 6½@8¼ gr.
35, A Kimble, Chester county, 7½@8¾, gross.
146, John McArdle, Ohio, 5@7 gross.
59, S. Frank, Kentucky, 6¾@8 gross.
39, J. Latta, Chester co., 6@8¾ gross.
21, H. Gallagher, West Penna., 5@6¼ gross.
25, Madeslt & Crossland, West Penna., 5@6½ gr.
39, Thomas Berry, Ohio, 5@6 gross.
37, W. Duffy, Ohio, 5@5¾ gross.
90, James Aull, Ohio, 5@8¾ gross.
65 J. Seldonridge, Virginia, 6¼@8¾, gr.

Hogs were in fair demand at full prices. 3000 head sold at the different yards at $15@15 50 per 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were also in fair demand. 12,000 head arrived and partly sold at 4@5c. per lb. gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 150 head sold at $40@65 for springers, and $45@85 per head for cow and calf.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast—Political Troubles in the Society Islands—The Great Tidal Wave.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

Earthquakes on the Islands in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The steamer Idaho, from Honolulu, August 29, has arrived. The great tidal wave on the Pacific coast was experienced on the shores of the entire group of Islands on the 14th of August, and for several succeeding days the water in some places rising from 10 to 12 feet above usual high water mark, and doing considerable damage. Earthquakes occurred in several islands, but not sufficient in force to have caused a tidal phenomenon.

FROM SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Political Disturbances—The King Arrested.

Late advices from Society Islands bring news of an important political disturbance there on the 23d of June. The King of Huahine made a visit to Pomare on the 4th, to the Queen of Society Islands at her capital, and when the King was about to return, the Governor of Tahiti arrested him, and compelled him to go on board on a French war steamer and sign a new treaty with the French Government, the exact purport of which is not known. The King was then set at liberty and returned to his island, when his subjects revolted, took him prisoner, and chose another king.

FROM TAHITI.

Serious Political Disturbance—Officials Dismissed—A Criminal's Reward.

A very serious political difficulty also occurred at Tahiti between the Governor and members of the Protectoral Government, resulting in the dismissal of the chief officers of all the departments, who were ordered to be sent back to France by way of San Francisco, on the transport Emgole. Several officers who had not been dismissed resigned their places rather than continue in service under the revolutionary regime of the present Governor of Tahiti.

Count Emil de la Rouciere is said to have been convicted of some criminal offense in Paris in 1865, and sentenced by the court to ten years' imprisonment, but through the influence of a brother who held a high position in the Government service, the Count received instead of the punishment awarded by the criminal court, the appointment of Governor of Society Islands.

Queen Pomare's chiefs in Tahiti and Morea have written to the Emperor of the French petitioning for the removal of Count de La Rouciere from the Governorship of the Island. Business is entirely suspended in Tahiti, in consequence of political disturbances.

The English residents in Tabreto express themselves fearful that they shall be compelled to leave the islands unless the present government shall be recalled.

The United States barque A. C. Wylie arrived at Honolulu August 11, from Bremen.

The Chinese emigrants employed in Honolulu refused to work unless the full amount of their wages is paid to them at the end of each month. The Board of Emigration have decided to acquiesce to the demand, although the contract with the coolies called for payment of their wages one half monthly and the balance at the end of their time of service. Business in the Sandwich Islands is stagnant, and commercial news is unimportant.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Mutilation of the Naturalization Law—Preparation for Fraud.

HARTFORD, Sept. 14.—Facts have just come to light showing that the Naturalization bill which was passed by the last General Assembly has been tampered with, and that, too, in the office of the Secretary of State. It has been relieved of its vital part, that clause prohibiting any alien from being admitted to become a citizen of the United States before any city Court. The clerk in the Secretary of State's office engrossed the bill correctly after its passage, and the Engrossing Committee examined it and found it correct. During the Committee's stay in the office there was some skilful manipulation somewhere, and the result was that they took to the Speaker's table a bill with the vital part omitted. Governor English had this mutilated bill before him when he wrote his veto message, and yet two-thirds of that message was made up of a labored argument against this expunged section. Another curious fact is that the bill, as sent from the office of the Secretary of State and published in State newspapers, is all correct. It may be remembered that the new election law was similarly tampered with, but that the fraud was discovered in time to have the proper corrections made. The mutilation of the Naturalization bill seems to be a part of some plan to defeat the will of the people and prevent a fair election in Connecticut. Governor English and Secretary of State Pease will have a hard job to clear their skirts of the transaction.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14—A. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 90½; Erics, 30.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14—A. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 75¼@75½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—A. M.—Cotton flat. Sales to-day probably 8000 bales. Shipments to Bombay for the week ending September 11, 14,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady. Tallow 45s. Sugar heavy.

A Man Shot Dead by Burglars.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Joseph Skinner, of Independence, near Cleveland, was shot dead on his own horse, by burglars, who escaped without any booty. Jacob O'Neill, a noted burglar and thief, was arrested on suspicion.

FROM MAINE.

The Election Progressing—Speculations on the General Result.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—The fall campaign closed on Saturday night in a blaze. In nearly every town in the State meetings were held by one or both parties, with torchlight processions, fireworks, etc. To-day opens with fair weather and a promise of a heavy vote, probably the largest ever cast in the State.

The vote last year was 103,694. This year the vote will exceed 120,000.

The Democrats expect to cut down the Republican majority from 10,000 to 6000 or 8000.

The Republicans, on the other hand, hope to gain from 3000 to 5000. The Republicans' canvass has not been made public.

Blaine, Representative, who is chairman of the State Committee, sets the figures of the Republican majority at 20,000, and considers this a moderate estimate. He counts upon an average of 5000 in the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, and 2500 each in the First and Fifth.

The canvass of Portland, which last year gave 700, shows a little over 100 Republican majority, from which figure it will not vary much.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Opposition to Governor Swann for Congress — Reverdy Johnson Endorsing Grant.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Democrats in the Third Congressional District opposed to Governor Swann, seeing his power, have grown frightened, and will not likely oppose him with an independent candidate, but assert that if the Republicans nominate a good man they will support him. In this case Swann might easily be defeated.

There is great anxiety to hear from Maine today. Republicans throughout the city and State are becoming hopeful, and will make a vigorous campaign.

It is well understood here that Reverdy Johnson favors Grant's election. His son-in-law, Andrew Ridgeleu, our United States District Attorney, goes for Grant, and it is believed that Reverdy Johnson posted him.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamships Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall; Holsated, from Southampton; Nebraska and City of Cork, from Liverpool; Caledonia, from Glasgow; and Circassian, from Bremen.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 101½; Reading, 90½; Canton, 45½; Erie, 46¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Centres, 118; Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 124; Illinois Central, 140; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Hudson River, 139; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111¼; do. new, 101; 10-40s, 105. Gold, 143¾. Money, 3 @ per cent. Exchange, 9.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton dull at 25½@26c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c; State, $7@9 30; Ohio, $8 60@10 90; Western, $7@9 50; Southern, $8 85@14; California, $9 25@11 25. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 28,000 bushels at $1·16@1·24. Oats firm; sales of 43,000 bushels at 69@74c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $29 25. Lard quiet at 20½@20¾c. Whisky firm.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	123½	Toledo & Wab.	61¾
N. Y. and E. R.	45½	Mil. & St. P. com.	92½
Phil. and Rea. R.	39½	Adams Express Co	50
Mich. S and N. I. R.	83½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85½	U. S. Express	46½
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Chic and N. W. prf.	86¾	Gold	143½
Chi. and R. I. R.	101	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107½		

Probabilities of General Grant's Resignation.

The New York *Herald's* special from the Capital yesterday contains the following:—

Frequently when conversation has turned upon the probable issue of the coming Presidential contest the question has arisen whether General Grant will resign his position in the army before the 5th of November, or on the day the election is to take place. Whenever this question comes up it is generally conceded that Grant will resign at some time before the result of the election is reached. It is rarely, if ever, supposed that he will not resign at all, although if the matter is given a careful consideration no good reason can be assigned to establish the point that a resignation under the circumstances is absolutely required, arguing either from the nature of the case or the law of precedent. General Grant himself seems to have given this subject a thorough examination, for it is understood that his mind has been decided for some time past in reference to his duty in the matter of resigning the chief command of the army before the day of election. Certain gentlemen whose relations with the General, both social and official, afford them an excellent opportunity to know his views, have recently stated—one or two of them quite positively—that General Grant will not resign his army rank unless he shall be elected to the office of Chief Executive of the United States.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....75

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Eliza, Patrick, Liverpool, N. S., E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, Dunkirk, D. S. Stetson & Co

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What is the Truth as to the National Finances?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

At the close of the war, the Union rested under an immense burden of public debt. Has that debt been diminished or increased?

Secretary McCulloch officially reported, on the 1st of September, 1865, that the aggregate of ascertained, liquidated debt, over and above all the money in the Treasury, was then $2,757,689,571. He reported it on the 1st inst. (just three years later) at $2,535,614,313. Subtract this sum from the amount reported three years ago, and the reduction is $222,075,258. There can be no doubt, we judge, that, beside paying all accruing interest, we have reduced the principal by that amount.

But this is not all. We have just paid $7,200,000 in gold to Russia for Alaska, which adds so much to our debt; but we have the property to show for it. Then we have issued $35,314,000 of new bonds in aid of the Pacific Railroads now in progress. They pay the interest on these bonds; they are to pay the principal also, and we think will be abundantly able to do so. This is not like a war debt; first, because we are only to pay it in case of default by the Railroads; secondly, because, even in that case, we have a mortgage on the roads for security; and thirdly, because, even if this should prove inadequate, the increase of our national wealth and taxpaying ability by reason of those roads would more than compensate us for the loss.

But more:—We have, in these last three years, paid enormous sums for arrears and mustering out bounties to the soldiers who put down the Rebellion, and millions more for State claims, and deferred indebtedness of every kind. All this has reduced by so much the actual, though not the liquidated, debt of September 1, 1865. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, makes the total reduction of our debt within these three years no less than $800,000,000, and gives the figures for it. Suppose we reduce this amount by estimating that $100,000,000 of it is offset by munitions of every sort sold or used during these years that were previously bought and paid for, then allow another $100,000,000 for every possible error in Mr. Atkinson's calculations, and the reduction of our actual (not liquidated) debt in three years is still $600,000,000. Why should we not wipe out the residue within the next twenty years? If we could pay off an average of $200,000,000 per annum in the three years immediately following a most exhaustive, devastating war, we surely might pay half so much in the better years that follow.

Bear in mind that the property and productive power of our people are steadily and rapidly increasing. We estimate our increase of population at fully five and of wealth at ten per cent. per annum. That these rates would double the former in far less than twenty and the latter in less than ten years, is well known. Hence, if we did not pay off another dime of our debt, its burden would be diminished fully half within the next fifteen, and three-fourths within the next thirty years merely by the increase of our population, production and wealth. But we are in favor of paying off the last cent within the next twenty years.

Now as to the National expenditures:—

Mr. David A. Wells is Commissioner of Revenue, and as such is necessarily familiar with all the ins and outs of the Treasury. At the request of Mr. Allison of Iowa, he made a full exhibit, soon after the last fiscal year closed (June 30, 1868) of the actual condition of the finances. It was frank, clear, and specific. Weeks have since passed: Have his statements been seriously controverted? The Secretary of the Treasury is an avowed Seymourite; the President is another; the Statistician of the Department another. Had there been a flaw in Mr. Wells' exhibit, it would evidently have long since been pointed out. This is a case wherein silence is assent. Manifestly, if Mr. Wells' statements could have been impeached, they would have been.

Mr. Horatio Seymour had declared that of $400,000,000 annually raised by taxation, only $100,000,000 were paid to the public creditors. Mr. Wells shows that, during the fiscal year in being when Governor Seymour spoke, and since closed, we actually paid no less than $141,635,551 for interest alone, much of it being back interest on the compound interest notes, which have been paid off this year.

Has any one attempted or affected to controvert this statement? And is not the payment of interest which accrued in former years precisely the same as paying principal?

Governor Seymour had asserted that the current cost of carrying on the Government, apart from the public debt, was $300,000,000 per annum.

Mr. Wells states the entire outgoes from the Treasury in the last fiscal year, apart from the public debt, at $229,914,674; and adds that, of this aggregate, only $146,231,379 (about equal to $100,000,000 in gold) were for running the Government, including $6,132,620 for improving rivers and harbors, the residue having been devoted to the following purposes:—

Bounties to soldiers for service in our late war	$33,000,000
Pensions (for war services)	23,282,676
Reimbursing States (war also)	19,839,188
Paying for property destroyed in the war	5,111,300
Freedmen's Bureau (now closing up)	3,215,000
Reconstruction expenses (do.)	1,799,270
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000
National Cemeteries	792,860
Commutation of rations to our soldiers when prisoners of war	152,000
Total	$92,683,094

—Here are over ninety millions for expenses, properly chargeable to the war, in effect, public debt incurred in the war, and paid off during the last fiscal year.

Has any one denied that these are true and complete transcripts from the Treasury books? If so, who and where is he?

Governor Seymour had broadly asserted that we were spending $150,000,000 per annum on an army to keep the South in subjugation.

Mr. Wells affirms that the entire support of the army (not nearly all of it employed in the South) during the last fiscal year cost but $56,713,410; the remainder of the $123,246,648 disbursed through the War Department having been devoted to the payment of war bounties, State war claims, river and harbor improvements, property destroyed in the war, etc., etc.

Has any one attempted to show any error in this statement? And, if there be none, where is Governor Seymour's veracity?

—Governor Seymour instructs his friends to make the canvass turn on financial issues. There is just where we are happy to meet them. A searching inquiry will prove that the expenses of the Government except for public debt and war claims have been steadily diminishing ever since the Rebel armies surrendered—that Congress has cut down Secretary Welles nearly half of his demands for the present year—and that the actual current expenses of this year will be less (in gold) than they were in the last year of Buchanan. It is only by charging us with the cost of Alaska, the expense of building the Pacific Railroad, the payment of war pensions and bounties, etc., that the expenses of the Government can be made to seem exorbitant.

Who Made the War Debt?

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

Taking a sentence from a recent letter from Mr. Seymour to a personal friend, in which he says that the Republicans (radicals) are trying to dodge the financial issues, and that it is the duty of Democratic canvassers to push the debt and taxation upon public attention, the New York *Tribune* makes it a text upon which to air afresh some of its stereotyped perversions of the origin of the public debt and grievous taxation under which the country suffers.

As a matter of course, its first assertion is, that the Democratic party caused the civil war; and to sustain this, it beats for the ten thousandth time the chaff about the aggressions of the pro-slavery Democracy, and the imbecility and ill-concealed treachery of the Buchanan administration as the remote and immediate provocations of the conflict out of which grew the debt. Mr. Seymour himself comes in for attack as an ally with the Democratic party in piling up the mountain of debt.

To refute the sophistry which seeks to shift the responsibility of the war from the shoulders of the Abolition crusaders against the South, is a task upon which it were profitless to enter. History will note prominently one fact, viz.: that if a political party in the North had not organized itself with the avowed intention of abolishing slavery, and in doing so to override the rights of the Southern States and people, and the Federal Constitution which gave them guarantee, there would have been no war and no debt. The present radical party made all the conditions of the war. It invited it. It encouraged it. It provoked it. For twenty-five years it persistently labored to bring it about. Argument, protestation, appeal, threat, repeated compromises, and the final offer of the Crittenden compromise, could not change their purpose or deter them in the least from driving the Southern people to arms. This we say is history. It has passed above the range of party discussion at the present time, and cannot be altered by the bald assertions of the *Tribune* and its associates. The fact that resistance came from one side after it was deliberately and calculatingly provoked by the other, does not fix the guilt of consequences upon the first party. So the world and posterity will judge.

The *Tribune's* criticism upon Governor Seymour's noble and patriotic course in the winter of 1860-'61, in endeavoring to repress the rising tide which soon launched the country into war and debt, itself sustains the charge that the Republican leaders were deaf to the appeals for compromise, and bayed with voices "still for war." A quotation is given from Governor Seymour's celebrated Tweddle Hall speech, in which, after urging that the Peace Conference, then in session, should not adjourn without presenting to the country some scheme of pacification, he said:—"The question is simply this—Shall we have compromise *after* a war, or compromise *without* war." The Republican section of the Peace Conference shouted back, "No compromise to avert war," and war came, and debt came, and taxation still comes.

And they are not satisfied with all this train of evils. They will not have compromise after war. The same party, yet in possession of the Government, is more exacting, intolerant, and oppressive than before. The South, by the force of numbers, was coerced into peace, and yet radicalism will abate nothing of its demands. Having conquered, it seeks to humiliate and degrade. Its measures for this purpose continue to increase the debt and add to the taxes. The miscalled Republican party is primarily responsible for the war and the debt, and its successor, the radical party, is following in its footsteps.

Governor Seymour was wise in his advice. It is the duty of the Democracy to arraign the authors of the debt which lays a mortgage of ten per cent. on the property and producing resources of the people for an indefinite period, and hold them responsible before the tax-oppressed people.

The "Political Sense" at the South.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The performances of the Southern orators and editors continue to furnish striking illustrations of the extent to which their troubles are due to their bad political habits, and of the large part which time and restraint from without must play in Southern regeneration. When we have been looking, as most of us have, to some particular measure as a "sure and instant cure" for Southern ills, we have forgotten that hardly any Southerner of this generation is familiar with the practical working of a free government; that the very basis of a free government—a general faith in the power of discussion, as expressed by the vote—has been wanting at the South for thirty years; that none of the young or middle-aged men are any more familiar with the process of forming opinion by talk, and of listening to talk that they do not like, than Frenchmen or Russians—in fact they are not nearly so familiar with it as Frenchmen.

It is over thirty years since the place of the negro in society became the vital question of Southern politics. The question of secession was merely an accessory of that of slavery. The people have, during that interval, thought, spoken, and written of little else. All other subjects—theology, political economy, moral philosophy, the natural sciences even—have owed a large part of their interest, in Southern eyes, to their bearing on the negro's origin and destiny, and have been cultivated mainly with reference to slavery. Now, touching slavery—that is, touching the matter which most occupied men's thoughts, and about which men's passions have been most roused—the expression of opposing opinions has not been permitted in any part of the South within the experience of the present generation. No man has dared to present to the public, either in the press or on the platform, more than one side of the great question of the day, or, latterly, to introduce from abroad any expressions of dissent from the prevailing doctrine. The consequence has been that there is no native Southerner under the age of forty-five who can be said to have any political training, or to possess the "political sense," as that phrase is understood at the North. He has never witnessed free debate; he has never seen political changes accomplished by debate; he has never seen a minority submit to the legislation of a majority without losing the hope of converting them or desisting from its efforts to do so. In short, he feels very much about dissenters from the prevailing political creed as a pious Catholic of the twelfth century felt about heretics, and looks on orators who declaim against his theories on the stump very much as Austrian politicians, about 1820, might be supposed to look on an Italian exile, newly-arrived from London, to edit a paper of extreme views at Milan.

Now, what is the "political sense?" It is not that acquaintance with history, political economy, jurisprudence, and human nature which is called political knowledge; nor is it the shrewdness, acuteness, and skill in the art of persuasion which makes the successful political "manager." There are countries in the world in which political knowledge abounds, but in which the political sense is so wanting that the establishment of a free government is almost impossible. A man might be, as the Abbe Sieyes thought he was, "perfect in the science of politics," and yet be, as the Abbe certainly was, an incorrigible political donkey. A community, too, might be composed of men as astute, dexterous, and unctuous as any "wire-puller" who has ever walked the streets of Albany, and yet go to pieces politically in the course of a very few years for want of any cohesive principle. The "political sense" is, in short, the quality, partly moral, partly mental, which enables a man to believe in the power of discussion, to work for distant results, and to be content for the present with what he can get in default of what he wants. A man who rails against "talk" in politics; who loves the "previous question;" and who, when the vote goes against him, goes home to pack up his trunk with a view to emigration, or to load his pistol, or to distribute arms amongst his friends, or form secret associations, or who talks of "pestilent doctrines," or who forces himself into company where he is not wanted, or drags his neighbors' children to school with his own against their parents' will in order to assert the doctrine of human equality, is wanting in the political sense, and if he has reached middle life is not likely ever to acquire it.

That this sense has almost totally died out at the South, and that it will need some years of order and security to restore it, the occurrences of every week show more and more clearly. The abstinence of the leading whites from all participation in politics under the new constitutions, thus permitting the government to pass into the hands of those whom they denominate as 'carpet-baggers,' "scallawags," and ignorant blacks, followed by incessant talk of appeals to arms, deputations to Washington to apply for military protection, the formation of secret associations, the practice of assassination as a political remedy, and the issue of irritating denunciatory manifestoes directed against the black population with whom they have to live, and on whom they are dependent for their prosperity, are all striking proofs of the political imbecility brought on the Southern mind by the long absence of an opposition. Men with the political sense in a healthy condition would have held on tenaciously to every scrap of power they could seize or retain, would, if possible, never have let the negroes get from under their influence, and, above all, would never have allowed them to realize the possibility that the State could be governed by carpet-baggers and ignoramuses. The exposures recently made by the Democratic Club at Charleston of the composition of the South Carolinian Legislature under the new *regime* are, even if true, simply consequences of their own folly, and, indeed, have a striking resemblance, as pieces of self-stultification, to the manifestoes and declarations which the French *emigres* used to issue from the banks of the Rhine against the vulgar French republicans. A politician who sulks and sneers and refuses to act, does not simply confess that he is powerless, but that he is a fool.

The Ku-Klux Klan, let us add, is nothing new. The South before the war was one vast Ku-Klux Klan: every man was a member of the organization, and the State Governments made no attempt to interfere with it, and its victims were rare because dissenters from the popular creed did not enter the South. What makes it seem so novel now is that the State Governments are in the hands of the dissenters, and there is a large body of them in every State. But its operations are simply the application to the new state of things of the old Southern mode of repressing differences of political opinion. The great question of the day to Southerners is still the status and rights of the negro, and they bring to the consideration of it their old practices. If a man gets up on the stump and preaches negro equality, they do not get up on another stump and preach white superiority, and rely on time and their own exertions to show that his preaching was idle talk, but they go home and take a solemn oath to "keep an eye" on the orator, and if he does the like again to shoot him or carry him into the woods and whip him—in other words, about what the Montenegrins would do if a preacher made his appearance amongst them to propagate Mohammedanism and eulogize the Turks. When Forrest and others like him throw the blame of the present state of things on the radicals, they deceive either themselves or are trying to deceive others. In the account he gave the other day of his plans and those of his associates, to the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, he simply said that they were going to adhere to the old Southern mode of extirpating holders of disagreeable opinions; and his threats seem alarming simply because the holders of disagreeable opinions now are likely to resist. Formerly, they never thought of such a thing.

There can be no doubt that it is a misfortune that some such disposition should not have been made at the close of the war of such persons as Forrest, Toombs, and Cobb as would have ensured their abstinence from politics. After the report of the Congressional Committee on the Fort Pillow massacre, the release of Forrest on parole was a great scandal; even after his parole had been accepted, it ought to have been returned to him by the Government, and the alternative—exile, or a trial before a military commission—have been offered to him. With regard to the others, however much opposed we may be to political vengeance, there is nobody who will deny that men who have made themselves conspicuous in instigating an appeal from the ballot to the sword ought to be compelled, after defeat in the field, to hold their tongues for the remainder of their days. Civil war is too dreadful a thing to be tried by agitators unless they really mean it to be the last thing they will ever try; but the mild view taken of their performances by the Northern public not unnaturally causes the Southern leaders now to treat the Rebellion as merely one of the legitimate means of attaining political ends, the failure of which ought to entail no more inconvenience on the vanquished than defeat at an election. These men are now trying to be as mischievous as ever, and there is only one remedy for their talk, and that is, the forcing them to listen peaceably to other people's talk. This cannot be done in a year, but a great deal may be done towards it in four years. Whenever the time comes when the spectacle so common at the West—a spectacle, let us add, which indicates, no matter how coarse the manners or low the intellectual culture of a community may be, political development of the highest order, and the possession of the political sense in the utmost activity—of the candidates of the opposing parties traversing the country together, and haranguing the same audiences on opposite sides of the same question, will be witnessed at the South, its regeneration will for all practical purposes be complete, but not till then. Until we see this, emigrants will avoid it, life and property in it will be insecure, and the minority, or the blacks, will be in constant peril. The process of education, as we have often said, has been begun. Every time a radical gets up in any Southern State, and says "shocking" things, and is not murdered for them, the work is advanced. It ought to be the main business of the North now to see that it is not interrupted until there will be no corner of the country in which a man cannot make a fool of himself, on the stump or in a newspaper, without fear of other penalty than having his folly exposed. Southern society will then be placed under the dominion of public opinion, which, in a healthy condition of things, is the fundamental guarantee of peace and security.

Politics, Not Men.

From the N. Y. World.

Massachusetts, as usual, opens at last the genuine radical battle in the pending Presidential campaign. The elaborate manifesto composed to the order of the Massachusetts radicals by their financial man, Mr. David A. Wells, and spoken at the Worcester Convention with much fluency and a certain poetic fervor by Mr. David A. Wells' oratorical man, Mr. Edward Atkinson, brings the conflict between the radicals and the Democracy to the precise ground on which it is the interest of the American people, and therefore of the Democratic party, that it should be fought out.

No sooner had the nominations of Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair been made than the radicals, under the leadership and inspiration of the New York *Tribune*, commenced a series of the most virulent and vulgar personal assaults upon the character and the career of the Democratic candidates. Horatio Seymour, who had been raised by the votes of the Empire State to the highest position within her gift, at the most trying crisis of the civil war; whose personal reputation no breath of slander had ever tarnished; and who had justly earned, by his fidelity and his vigor in the discharge of his executive duties, the cordial and earnest thanks of President Lincoln, was denounced as a "traitor" and a "Rebel," accused of complicity with the enemies of his country, and held up, not to the disapproval merely, but to the contempt and hatred of his fellow-citizens. Nay, more; these coarse and passionate assailants did not shrink from invading the sanctity of long-past domestic sorrows, to steal from them the excuse of the falsest and most malignant imputations upon the sanity of the man whom a great and powerful party of American citizens had invited to bear their banner in a grave political conflict.

Francis P. Blair—a life-long and efficient opponent of that very institution of slavery to destroy which had been the real or pretended motive-power of the Republican party itself, before the possession of patronage and influence made its leaders indifferent even to the pretense of consistency; a soldier of the Union, conspicuous not only for that facile and easily counterfeited virtue of "loyalty" which was not less practicable, and which was much more profitable in the safety of Vermont and Iowa than it was under the fire of Confederate cannon in Missouri and Kentucky, but for conduct, also, and for military skill, was charged with the vilest personal habits, and with a deliberate attempt to imperil by new and revolutionary practices that very Union for which he had fought and spoken and suffered and labored during all the weary and wasting years of the war.

Such was the temper in which the radicals opened the campaign upon us. We protested against it as unworthy of freemen. We warned those who obeyed its evil inspirations that in such a fight as they sought to make, there would be blows to give as well as blows to take. We called their own past to witness how severe those blows of retaliation must be. We arrayed before them the bitter and contemptuous imputations heaped by themselves upon their own chosen standard-bearer, in the days when Ulysses S. Grant was simply a leader of the Union armies, and not the representative of a desperate political faction bent on saving themselves if possible from the just retribution of their long trifling with the public weal, by using the name and fame which for years they had done so much to belittle and to bring into disrepute.

The work was not a pleasant work, but it was not of our choosing. That it was necessary, the radical change of front in Massachusetts at last triumphantly shows. The radicals have been driven from the cheap sham-fight of personal vituperation into the battle-field of principles and of facts.

Hither we have desired to bring them. To meet them here is victory for us; for them, humiliation and defeat.

They must henceforth assume the impossible task of vindicating themselves against the terrible indictment with which the history of the last three years confronts them. They must render up an account to the American people of golden opportunities thrown away; of peace slaughtered in the halls of Congress; of the national resources misapplied and wasted; of the national burdens made heavier with every passing month. They must meet the poor man demanding the just remuneration of his toil curtailed by their fiscal incapacity and extravagance. They must meet the rich man demanding liberty and security of employment for his capital. Our strangled commerce, our hampered industries, the principles of our constitutional Government trampled under foot, the rights of citizens and the rights of States treated with an equal contempt; civilization itself put in peril by mad and revolutionary attempts to override the instincts of our race and the traditions of our history in one-half of the national domain—here is their work. To this we hold them. These are their titles to a protracted lease of power.

Let us hear no more of men. They propose, at last, to show that what the country condemns as incapacity and recklessness in the administration of public affairs has really been a divinely ordained and providential statesmanship. Let them proceed to the demonstration. It is no longer their candidate whom they ask the American people to elect. It is themselves and their past that they now ask the American people to endorse by electing their candidate.

We desire no cleaner or clearer field than this. To doubt the issue of a fair fight fought out on this field would be to doubt the capacity of the American people, we will not say for self-government, but for the management of their merest material interests; we will not say for a just appreciation of the philosophical conditions of liberty, but for common-sense in the discrimination of honesty from corruption, and of the just from the unjust steward.

The Coming October Elections.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is generally conceded that the coming October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa will virtually determine the result of the Presidential election. The hope of the Democratic party is in a movement of the people of the Western and Middle States for a change in the policy of the Government extensive enough to sweep away all past Republican majorities, and turn the great States over to the Democrats by overwhelming votes. Such a thing as a close contest is improbable, and hence it is clear that if this tremendous revolution is to come at all it must show itself in the State elections we have named. In view of these facts a glance at the results in 1862, when a similar reaction to that now predicted set in against the Republican party, on account of their mismanagement of the war and alleged official extravagance and corruption, will be of interest at this time.

We find, then, that Vermont, which led off in the election of 1862, gave twenty-six thousand Republican majority, being an increase over its majority for Lincoln in 1860. Maine followed with thirteen or fourteen thousand Republican majority. But when the October elections came Pennsylvania, which had given Lincoln sixty thousand majority two years before, turned over to the Democracy by nearly four thousand majority; Ohio changed its twenty thousand for Lincoln into six thousand for the Democratic ticket, and Indiana, which had given Lincoln twenty-four thousand over Douglas, elected Democratic officers by ten thousand majority. This was the beginning of the revolution, and it was followed by similar results in other great States, so that had a President been elected in 1862 the Democrats would have been successful by the following electoral vote, based on the elections of that year:—

Democratic.		*Republican.*	
New York	33	Massachusetts	12
Pennsylvania	26	Missouri	11
Ohio	21	Iowa	8
Illinois	16	Michigan	8
Indiana	13	Wisconsin	8
Kentucky	11	Maine	7
New Jersey	7	Connecticut	6
Maryland	7	New Hampshire	5
		California	5
Total	134	Vermont	5
		Rhode Island	4
		Minnesota	4
		Delaware	3
		Oregon	3
		Kansas	3
		Total	92

In that election Missouri was carried by the emancipationists, and Delaware, although electing a Republican Governor, cast a Congressional majority for the Democrats. It will be seen that neither Vermont nor Maine afforded any indication of the great change about to take place in the political sentiment of the country, but that the revolution commenced with the October elections. It will be the same this year. Vermont amounts to nothing. Maine is important only in so far as the Democrats have made a hot contest there, and may be discouraged by a bad defeat. But on the 13th of October, when the voices of the men of iron, the Hoosiers and the Buckeyes, make themselves heard, we shall know whether the radicals are to be hurled from power or whether the stupidity and stubbornness of the Democratic managers are to check the revolution foreshadowed last fall, and occasion the re-enaction of the election of 1864.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST WORK for Canvassers. Send for Circulars, free.
MACKENZIE'S UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
MACKENZIE'S 10,000 RECIPES.
THE BEST BOOK OF THE KIND.
Edited by Professors in the best colleges in the country. Everybody needs it. New edition now ready. The best article upon
BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT,
Ever published, in the new edition. Article upon
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BEST MOWERS, REAPERS, ETC.
'Tis invaluable to Farmers. This is the book for
AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.
DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
By the Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania. Prevention and Cure of
CATTLE DISEASE.
COOKING, PRESERVING, PHOTOGRAPHY, ETC
Almost everything is to be found in this work, and it has been pronounced
'THE BEST SECULAR BOOK IN THE WORLD.'
The Michigan "Reporter" says (Aug. 11):—"It is the most extensive and reliable work of the kind ever printed."
The "Rural American," of New York, says, (Aug. 4):—"It is the most important farming book ever issued."
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO., Publishers,
9 11 6trp] Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Phila.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 18 1trp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin g, Belting, Fall Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WINES, ETC.
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES.
4 11

LUMBER.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
7 27 mwf1m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2300 SOUTH Street.
1 12

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand.
9 2 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
602 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.
1 19p

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smith[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches, Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
8 19 2 PHILADELPHIA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamship Guiding Star, from Aspinwall, brings the following intelligence:

On the 13th ult, a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby thirty-two thousand lives were lost and property valued at $300,000,000 was destroyed. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated, and flooded the land for a great distance.

Arequipa, a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, has passed away, scarcely a vestige of it being left. Only 400 lives were lost there. Arica, a town of 12 000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, not a house being left standing. In this town 500 persons perished. A tidal wave, forty feet high, rolled with terrific force on shore, carrying ships further on land than was ever before known. The United States storeship Fredonia capsized, and all on board were lost. She had on board naval stores valued at $1,800,000. She was rolled over and smashed to atoms.

The United States steamer Wateree was carried half a mile inland, left high and dry, but only one sailor was drowned. Owing to her great distance from the sea, she can never be got afloat again.

The Peruvian corvette America was also carried ashore and thirty-three of her crew were drowned. The American merchantman Rosa Rivera, the English ship Chancellor and the French barque Eduardo were also lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moquega, Locambia and Pisaqua were all utterly destroyed. Over 600 people perished at Iquique. The Americans lost heavily, and nearly all are totally ruined. The towns of Ibarra, San Pablo, Atuntaqui and Imutad are in ruins. Where the town of Coaticachi formerly stood is now a lake. The people of these towns were almost entirely destroyed. The towns of Pancho, Puellaro and Cachiquajo were also destroyed. The dead bodies are so numerous that the survivors have been forced to flee from the stench of the putrefying bodies.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Advices have been received announcing that Peru and Ecuador have been visited with a most terrible earthquake. The shocks occurred on the 16th of August, and lasted only five minutes, but in that time over 25,000 people perished, and 30,000 were made homeless. The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Chala and Chincha were entirely destroyed. The loss of property between Tacon and Arica is estimated at $14,000,000. The United States steamer Kearsarge is rendering assistance to the sufferers.

Additional Particulars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Letters from Lima give additional details of the earthquake and its effects.

The shocks commenced at 5.30 P. M. on the 13th of August, extending from Bolivia to the southern part of Chili on the coast, and over 100 miles inland. The towns and cities mentioned in the dispatches of last night were literally ruined, all the buildings not destroyed being so badly injured as to require demolition for prudential reasons. All the public buildings in Arica were destroyed, including the custom-house, which contained over $4,000,000 of goods, all of which were lost.

The loss of the Fredonia and stranding of the Wateree are described as follows:

They were both at anchor in the harbor of Arica, near each other. After the first shock had occurred on land, and which created great consternation on both vessels, Dr. Dubois, the surgeon, and Mr. Cromwell, paymaster of the Fredonia, took a boat and went on shore to inquire for the welfare of some friends, and to offer the services of the ship. In a few moments after leaving the vessel a great upheaving of the waters in the bay commenced, and the Fredonia, parting her chains, was dashed about at the mercy of the sea, and finally was broken to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved, and her officers and crew, twenty-seven in number, were all lost. Also, Mrs. Dyer, wife of the Lieutenant commanding.

The officers' names are Lieutenant B. Dyer; D. Organ, master; J. C. Cromwell, purser; S. Lunt, Secretary to the Commander.

The vessel had nearly $2,000,000 of naval stores on board, all of which were totally lost.

The Wateree was more securely anchored, but dragged her anchors, and the great tidal wave swept her 450 yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town. She now lies between two hillocks of sand, very slightly injured. It will be utterly impossible to extricate her, and Admiral Turner is only hopeful of saving her battery and stores. Only one sailor was washed overboard and drowned. Lieutenant Johnson, of the Wateree, was ashore at the time, and while carrying his wife in his arms to some place of safety, she was struck by a portion of a falling building and instantly killed.

The Peruvian corvette America shared the same fate as the Wateree, but lost three officers and thirty men. Commander Gillis, of the Wateree, after the disaster, together with Dr. Winslow and Dr. Dubois, of the Fredonia, were of great service to the inhabitants, dividing their provisions among the suffering people, and the physicians saving many lives by their medical and surgical skill.

A letter from Arica, dated August 22, says two other vessels, the brig Chancarillo and barque Edwards, are also high and dry, the former losing eight men. The scene beggars description. Rails, cars, machinery, gun carriages, household furniture, barrels, dead animals and mutilated corpses are lying about in confusion.

The city of Arica numbered 7000 inhabitants, and its multitudes stand helplessly beggared on the beach. Three hundred lives were lost in the city. A conflagration burned nearly all that was not demolished by the earthquake, and a drunken rabble robbed and despoiled what remained. Heavy cannon were carried up from the island battery, and now lie buried in the sand far from the shore.

At Lima there was not much damage done, although the shocks lasted about four minutes, creating the utmost consternation, and the inhabitants flying to the open plaza, where they besought protection from the Almighty.

Admiral Turner, with the frigate Powhatan, left Lima with a full cargo of provisions, and had arrived at Arica to succor the American seamen there, and the inhabitants also. She will also save the effects of the Wateree. The Kearsarge had also reached Arica from Coquimbo with provisions. A French man of war also left Lima to aid the inhabitants at Arica and other places on the coast, who are starving.

Mr. Hovey, the American Minister at Lima, was energetically aiding, to the extent of his power, in alleviating the distress. The merchants and citizens of Lima are contributing by thousands of dollars to equip and load vessels with clothing, provisions, etc., and the government is most energetically using all its means to alleviate the distress entailed by the terrible catastrophe.

The Congress of Peru has unanimously passed a resolution giving the President unlimited power to succor the inhabitants of the southern coast; and the President has issued a proclamation, and the Archbishop a pastoral letter, calling upon Peruvians for liberal contributions, which have been nobly responded to, over $1,000,000 having been raised. The business houses of Lima, having connections on the coast, have suffered immensely, one house, that of Gibbs & Son, losing over $1,000,000. Nearly all the towns and villages in the mineral provinces of Huanca were destroyed, and reduced to shapeless ruins. The cities of Perno and Cuzco were not damaged. The port of Mollendo, where were stored the materials for building Mr. Meigs' railway, was completely destroyed, nearly all the tools, rails and provisions being ruined by the earthquake and the succeeding tidal wave.

At Callao the sea burst over the line of houses skirting the shore at 10 P. M. on the 13th, completely gutting them of their contents. The panic was extreme. Several vessels collided, but no damage was then done, nearly all putting to sea.

The next night a fire broke out, and fifty-seven houses in the business portion of the city were destroyed, entailing a loss of $1,500,000. No lives were lost here.

The Chincha islands felt the earthquake and wave, but no serious damage was done there as far as known.

The cities of Ica and Pisco also suffered severely from houses being overthrown, and twelve lives lost at the former place. Nearly all the people of Callao have fled to Lima.

The steamship Santiago, bound from Callao to Valparaiso, put into the port of Chala, when on the 13th she was seized by the great wave, her chains parted, and the ship was carried out to sea; but in a few moments the wave returned toward the shore, and carrying the ship with all her passengers over a high cliff, landed her safely inside the channel.

The port of Chala was completely covered by water. At Caldera the wave and earthquake completely destroyed everything, the dwellings being left a heap of rubbish, and no traces of streets to be seen. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, but many were drowned or killed. Thirty-seven dead bodies had been discovered at the last advices.

At Iquique the shock lasted over four minutes, after which the wave came and destroyed about three-quarters of the city, many lives and nearly all the provisions, and the condensing machinery which supplied the people with drinking water. Provisions and water have been sent there from Valparaiso. One German house at Iquique lost over $400,000 worth of provisions. Here over 600 people were drowned.

At Arequipa the earthquake commenced a few minutes after 5 P. M., and in five minutes nearly every house in the city was levelled to the ground. The tower of Santa Catalina church was the only thing left standing, and it will have to be pulled down. Nearly all the inmates of the prisons and hospitals perished in the destruction of these buildings. The shocks occurred at intervals, nearly one hundred having taken place in three days. The city is a mass of ruins. The river has changed, and Mount Misti is actually throwing out lava, smoke and quantities of mud. The river emits a sulphurous odor, and rocks and earth are constantly falling from the mountain crater. No one dares to go where the city was, and the survivors are living in tents on the banks of the river Pancarpata. Hundreds of persons were killed by the falling houses occasioned by the earthquake.

From Guayaquil, under date of August 26th, we have brief accounts of the earthquake in Ecuador. In the city of Guayaquil but little damage was done. The towns of Ibarra, in the province of Imbalura, San Pablo and Atuntaqui are in ruins. The entire population of those towns, and of Otatato, amounting to 30,000 souls, have perished.

At Quito the earthquake commenced at 1.20 A. M. on August 16th, and continued, at intervals of a few hours, up to the last dates, on August 19th.

All the churches, public buildings and private dwellings are already in ruins, and the people are living in tents in the great squares. The towns adjoining Quito, named Verucho, Puellaro and Cachuguange have almost entirely disappeared, with their inhabitants, the few left alive being obliged to flee to escape the pestilence arising from the putrefying bodies. The towns of Venicho and San Antonio also disappeared. The number of deaths in the city of Quito is not yet known, but a large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants had died from pestilence or disaster.

A Valparaiso letter, of August 17, says: Advices received there from Talcuapano state that at 9 P. M. on August 14 three shocks were felt, the second of which raised an immense wave, which swept away fully one-half of the town, and rendered the other uninhabitable.

At Tome the same thing occurred, but being higher up but little damage was done. The port of Constitucion suffered from the wave, but was not much damaged. Several small vessels were stranded and five men drowned. The town of Concepcion was also much damaged. Cobija, the Merillones Islands, Pisaqua and all the cities and towns, in fact, from Cape Francino in Ecuador, to the Magellan Straits, suffered more or less from the terrible visitations.

One report states that an American barque laden with guano, name unknown, was swallowed up completely in the harbor of Arica, and nothing more was seen of her. Terror, hunger and depopulation reign where Arica once was. The town of Choquega, nine leagues from Arequipa, was destroyed. Tacquin, in the same neighborhood, lost sixty houses and 150 lives, mostly children who were returning from school. The town of Chelja(?) was swept away, and only 20 out of 500 inhabitants escaped.

The earth was opened in several places on the plains and pampas, and water has appeared in some places. In some places hot water has poured forth from the chasm. All the habitations at Tilo were destroyed, and twenty lives were lost. Three vessels, with their crews, were also lost. All the nitrate works at Iquique were destroyed, as well as those in its suburbs, entailing great loss. Among those killed at Iquique was the British consul, Mr. Billinghurst.

The American barque Condor was lost at Megillones, but the crew were saved. The losses at Iquique are over $2,000,000. At the Chincha Islands there was first a hurricane, next an earthquake, and then a tidal wave. Several English vessels were damaged, and a Prussian barque was wrecked. Four hundred tons of silver ore, with all the expensive works of the Peruvian Mineral Company, owned in London, were completely swept away at Iquique.

The towns of Coneta, Chancaz, Capara, Charna, Cabacera and other smaller places were also destroyed. The port of Los Loonas has been united to the islands in the bay of Callao by the action of the earthquake. Over 300,000 persons are without shelter or bread.

Commissions are being formed and the ladies are making clothes, and the government of Peru is straining its utmost to alleviate the distress.

General Kilpatrick left for home on August 7th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States Vessels Lost by the Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13.—According to the Navy Register published in July last, the officers of the storeship Fredonia, recently lost at Arica, South America, were as follows: Captain, Geo. W. Doty, of New York; Paymaster, William W. Williams, of Ohio; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Frank Davis, of Pennsylvania; Acting Masters, Daniel Logan, of New York, and B. Dyer, of Massachusetts. The Navy Department has not yet received any official intelligence of the event. Instead of the Fredonia having on board $2,000,000 worth of stores, she probably had not one-twentieth of that amount. The regular station of the ship was Callao, which city she had left on account of the yellow fever. Her crew numbered probably sixty to eighty men. The Wateree, which is reported as being carried inland, was under orders for San Francisco, where she was to have gone out of commission.

The latest official reports from the steamship Powhatan were dated at sea, in the vicinity of Arica and Payta, and she was bound south from Panama.

The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Treasurer of the United States has received a communication from a Catholic priest in Cincinnati, inclosing $50 in money, as conscience money, due to the government.

Fractional currency printed for the week,	$435,900
Shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston,	100,000
Shipped to Assistant Treasurer at New York,	50,000
Fractional currency issued to national banks,	547,215
United States notes shipped to Assistant Treasurer at New York,	1,000,000
Shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia,	50,000
Shipped to United States Depository at Baltimore,	20,000
United States notes shipped to national banks,	257,500
Total shipment,	$1,124,715
Securities held for circulating notes,	$341,889,700
Securities held for deposits of public moneys,	38,052,350
National bank currency issued,	93,850
Total issued to date,	$369,698,876
Mutilated bills redeemed,	9,005,589
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed,	808,329
Actual circulation at this date,	299,874,958

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued bonds to the amount of $1,280,000 to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, that amount being due on the completion of forty miles of that road, extending from the 215th to the 255th mile-post east from Sacramento.

Secretary McCulloch has received from the State Department a copy of a dispatch letter from the United States Vice Consul at Malaga, relative to certain changes in port duties of both foreign and Spanish vessels entering the ports of the Peninsula and adjacent islands. Anchorage and light duties, which have hitherto been levied on the measurement, are now rated on the kiloletre, through which innovation these dues have been increased by about fifty-two per cent., and as the American vessels trading to the port of Malaga are on the average of much larger tonnage than those of other nations, the new regulations will fall very heavily upon them. The difference between the old law, on a vessel of four hundred tons burthen, is as follows: Old law, $190 55; new law, $215; excess of charges, $24 45. The law is now in operation.

The fact has been already published that Colonel James Marr had been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District embracing the State of Missouri. To-day Secretary McCulloch extended Mr. Marr's jurisdiction temporarily over the District comprising Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

In response to a telegram from Mr. McCulloch, on Friday last, U. S. District Attorney Courtney, of New York, arrived here to-day, and was engaged with the Secretary this afternoon with reference to the alleged internal revenue frauds and the management of the case. Mr. Courtney left to-night for New York.

Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Sept 13.—The following are the letters of the Secretary of War to the Tennessee Committee and to General Thomas regarding the use of military force in that State:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 11, 1868.—To the Hon. W. H. Wisner, F. H. Hamilton, and J. H. Agee, Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee:—Gentlemen—Your communication of this date to the President respecting the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urging the President to take steps to give protection to the law abiding citizens of that State, together with the joint resolution of the Legislature under which you were appointed, have been referred to Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, for his information. Major-General Thomas has also been directed to report without unnecessary delay what military force, in addition to that now under his command, will be requisite to enable him to give all needed aid to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace, and protect the law-abiding citizens of that State. Upon receipt of General Thomas' report the necessary military force will be placed at his disposal. The President instructs me to say, in reply to your communication, that the military power of the United States will be employed whenever and so far as it may be necessary to protect the civil government of Tennessee against lawless violence, and enable the Government to execute the laws of that State, and protect its law-abiding citizens. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

The following are the instructions to General Thomas:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1868.—Major-General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.—General:—Messrs. William H. Wisner, F. H. Hamilton, and J. H. Agee, a committee appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee, have waited upon the President to report to him the present condition of affairs in Tennessee, and urged him to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of that State. A copy of the joint resolution under which the committee was appointed, and of a written communication from the committee to the President, are forwarded herewith for your information. You will please report without unnecessary delay what force in addition to that under your command will be requisite to enable you to give all necessary aid to the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute the laws, preserve the peace, and protect the law-abiding citizens of that State. The instructions heretofore given from this department are deemed sufficient for your government. It was the purpose of those instructions to confer upon you all the power which the laws allow, and it is the wish of the President that you exercise within the limits of your lawful authority full discretion in your action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

The Trial of John H. Surratt.

John H. Surratt was here yesterday, consulting with his counsel in relation to his trial, set for a special term of the Criminal Court, to be held on the 21st instant, before Judge Wylie. The defence will be prepared to go on with the case at that time. It is thought probable that the murder indictment will be dismissed, and only the conspiracy indictment tried.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is generally considered that the events of the last fortnight have made but little change in the political condition on the Continent, either to lessen or increase the chances or war, while on the other hand the press of Germany has assumed a quieter tone, and profess to be more confident of peace. On the other hand it is known that France has refused the final demand made by the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, for the recall of the French troops from Rome, and at the same time Prince Girgenti has brought to Paris the proposal of Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending 30,000 soldiers to Rome. The proposition and the approaching interview which is shortly to take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain are looked upon as foreshadowing an alliance, the object of which is to rid France of the care of the Holy See, in case she should be plunged into war, so that by this means France, if without any other ally, would make Spain useful.

It is rumored, too, that several fighting regiments have been ordered home from Africa, and that General Le Boeuf has been sent on a special mission to Germany, and that Prussia has determined to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden. These add to the feeling of distrust in the permanence of peace, and the feeling is faithfully mirrored in Paris by the depression of the Bourse and the consequent decline of Rentes, and in diplomatic circles here the situation is summed up in these words. "There is no fear of war, though it may begin tomorrow."

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. According to the Brazilian reports a detachment of Paraguayan troops, left behind in Gran Chaco, on the evacuation of Humatia, were surrounded by the forces, and surrendered unconditionally, with twelve pieces of artillery and all their stores. The fortifications at Humaita had been razed to the ground, and at the last accounts the whole allied army had commenced its march to lay siege to the fortifications of Lopez, on the Tebscuary river. The fleet of iron-clads had already arrived opposite the intrenchments, and commenced a vigorous bombardment.

PARIS, Sept. 13. 11 P. M.—The *Patrie*, of yesterday, thinks the report that the Prussian army is to be reduced is false.

The *Etendard* says: On leaving the camp at Chalons the Emperor summoned the general officers to his presence, and then thanked them for the zeal they had shown, and said the days he had passed in the camp had given him great pleasure and satisfaction.

This evening the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial left this city on a visit to Biarritz.

POLITICAL.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 13.—The Republican primary election for a successor in Congress to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens from this district was held here yesterday. Messrs. O. J. Dickey and A. Herr Smith were the candidates for the vacancy in the present and for the succeeding Congress, and A. Hood for the vacancy alone. The returns thus far in about two-thirds of the district indicate the election of Mr. Dickey to both Congresses by a majority that will reach near 4000 over Mr. Smith. Mr. Herr received a very small number of votes. Nearly 10,000 votes were polled, a larger number than ever before polled in this district at a delegate or primary election.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12.—The Hon. H. H. Harrison, Republican elector for this State at large, opened the canvass with a highly satisfactory speech at the capitol to-day.

The Democratic Executive Committee has appointed the Hon. Edward Cooper elector for the State at large, vice George W. Jones, declined.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—On Saturday evening there was a monster meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Ward at Commissioners' Hall, West Philadelphia. General C. M. Prevost presided.

James Lynd, Esq., was the first speaker, and in the course of his remarks, said:—The Democratic party have been the slaves, the tools of the Southern slaveholders, whose interests are solely agricultural and opposed to internal improvements. What would our country be without canals and railroads, and yet the Democratic party has ever opposed their construction with only one exception, that of the Pacific Railroad, and then they lent their voice only because the slaveholders of the South were willing, for thereby they would have free access to the great West, and because California, which is a Democratic State, demanded it. The party have never been capable of one unselfish motive. The speaker then reviewed the Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso, and Kansas and Nebraska questions, and continued:—What has been the record of the Democratic party during the war? They were ever opposed to it, and hand and glove with those who first fired on Sumter; who laid over 400,000 of our brave soldiers in inhospitable Southern graves. Will you allow such men to have a voice in or to control the public affairs?

Their platform is one of repudiation; they would disgrace our nation in the sight of the world. Who is Seymour? You all know him—a man who never did a single act to distinguish himself in an intellectual point of view. He is the prince of cowards—a moral coward—a man of no intellectual attainments whatever.

Hon. Charles Gibbons, in a speech of some length, during which he contrasted the acts of the Republican party with those of its opponents, made up of Rebels who had been at war against the Government, and of their Northern sympathizers. It had been most merciful to the enemies of the country. It had treated them with a forbearance and liberality which had no precedent in history. As it had been merciful to enemies, it certainly can afford to be just to friends. (Cheers.) It had never deceived the people by professing one thing and doing its opposite. Its record stood before the world consistent in all its parts, with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, which our fathers gave us as the true principles of human government. (Cheers.)

Its candidates were not obscure men of doubtful patriotism. They had been before the world long enough to be known. They had attracted the notice and commanded the respect and admiration of the world in their respective positions; Grant as a soldier, and Colfax as a statesman. (Immense cheering.) But Grant was more than a soldier. He was a man of cool judgment, quick perception, and firmness of purpose, all of which are shown in his interpretation and execution of the reconstruction and other acts of Congress, which it was made his duty to enforce. (Cheers.) A man of strong common sense, with rare executive ability, and one whose practical experience as a working man enables him to understand and appreciate the rights and necessities of the free labor of this country.

The election of October is a preliminary contest of great importance. The Republican candidates are representatives of the principles which the loyal people of the country hope to establish firmly; principles which we all supposed were settled and established when the Rebellion was overthrown, but which are again in danger. The peace of the country is again threatened by the same enemy. They propose to undo all that we have accomplished by legislation and by the success of the national arms, and thus renew the conflict. Remember, then, that in October we are called upon to vote not for men only, but for men and principles. We cannot fail in the struggle, unless we fail in vigilance and duty.

Hon. William D. Kelley on being introduced was received with immense cheering. He said Vermont gave the Democratic party a chill. They will have the ague next Tuesday. On election day let every man vote, and not only vote himself, but see that none of the enemy, not entitled to vote, is allowed to. This side of the Schuylkill should send in a majority of six hundred for Tyndale. There are two planks in the Democratic platform I would like to discuss, but I cannot to-night; some other time I will do so. (Cries of "give them to us now.") No; I will only mention them. The first is the fortieth plank, which taxes everything to its real value. Flour is a necessity of life; they would tax it to its real value. Fodder for the poor man's horse is necessary. The Republican party do not desire this. Flour all must use; let that go free. Whisky we do not need; tax that heavy. Corn, fodder, and hay are necessary for the poor man who drives his cart through the streets; let them go untaxed, and that which many of us use, and consider a luxury—tobacco—be taxed. The other plank is the revenue tariff. We do not wish the produce of foreign looms. Let us have Protective tariff; let us send our surplus goods across the waters, and not make this a market for their products. What has built up West Philadelphia and made it such a beautiful place? Protection to our labor.

The speaker retired, and the Hon. Morton McMichael was introduced, and spoke a short time on local topics. He was succeeded by Hon. James Campbell, who spoke of the ability of the various candidates; and while in the midst of his speech the Boys in Blue of the Twenty-fourth Ward entered. They were greeted with three hearty cheers and took seats in the meeting. Christian Kneass was called for on the conclusion of Mr. Campbell's address, and after a few brief remarks from him the meeting adjourned.

—One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Conshohocken was held upon last Saturday evening. Although, in the early part of the evening, everything indicated a clear evening, shortly after the meeting had opened a rain storm came up; but the citizens, not to be deterred, adjourned to the Town Hall.

The Hon. John Wood had been appointed chairman; and he, in a few remarks, expressed to the people that Republicans were invincible in all weathers, in all climates; the star of liberty and freedom would be triumphant. He introduced to the meeting Mr. William Moran, who made one of his accustomed powerful efforts.

David Goreham, Esq., was next introduced, who, in a few well-timed remarks, brought out the enthusiasm of the audience.

The Hon. William H. Ruddiman next took the stand, and made a powerful appeal on behalf of the ticket. He touched upon what was due to those who had served their country well, and the duty belonging to citizens to uphold true and faithful servants. He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

—On Saturday evening a large banner was thrown across the street in Lombard street, above Eighth. It contains portraits of Grant and Colfax, and the names of all the nominees. Preparations were made for a large meeting, but the storm prevented it. An informal gathering was had at the house of D. M. Mathieu, at which it was determined to postpone the meeting until some evening this week.

—A vote was taken on the market train of the Reading Railroad on Saturday, which arrived in Philadelphia from Pottstown at 5 P. M., resulting as follows:—Grant, 49; Seymour, 13. The ladies were also polled, Grant receiving 16 votes to Seymour's 4. This is significant, coming from the farmers of our neighboring counties.

—The result of a vote on the New York steamer leaving Amboy, with passengers from Philadelphia, was Grant 165, Seymour 100.

—A Seymour and Blair flag was thrown to the breeze at Ninth and Christian streets, on Saturday evening. A mass meeting was also held, over which John Porter presided. During the evening speeches in German were made by Charles Even, Esq., and Henry Eistrup, Esq., and in English by Thomas J. Barger Esq., John O'Byrne, Esq., John J. Hargadon, Esq., B. L. Temple, Esq., D. M. M. Collins, Esq., and others.

—A Democratic meeting was also held in the Sixth Ward, and a campaign club formed.

—The Fox Democratic Club in the Seventeenth Ward, and the German Democratic and Conservative citizens of the Twentieth Ward also held meetings on Saturday evening.

—The German citizens of the Fifth Ward have formed a Democratic Association, and elected the following gentlemen as officers:—President, H. B. Rollins; Vice-Presidents, Lewis Saurwein, George Hoffman, and J. Stein; Secretaries, F. H. Schutz and F. Jacoby; Treasurer, William Adams.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday and Sunday.

William Dunn, aged 23 years, living at No. 204 Hampton street, fell down stairs at his residence and was badly injured.

H. B. Newman, living at No. 863 South Eighteenth street, had his hand badly lacerated while at work in Hart's card factory.

Thomas Lawrence, aged 38 years, was thrown from a wagon and severely injured. The team he was driving ran off.

Charles Beck, aged 5 years, living at No. 251 Queen street, fell off a wagon and broke a leg.

Ann O'Connor, 70 years old, keeper of a cake stand at Washington Square, was overcome with the heat.

John O'Sullivan, a bar-tender at Fourth and Shippen streets, had his face badly damaged in a row. He was taken to the hospital.

James Morlow, fifty-four years old, was sunstruck while at work at Seventh and Pine streets. He was also taken to the hospital.

Patrick McDonough, aged forty-eight years, residing in Bedford street, near Seventh, admitted with a severe gash in his chin, received in a house at Seventh and Shippen streets.

Rebecca Taggart, thirty-five years of age, residing at No. 1646 Lombard street, while passing the same neighborhood, was struck in the head with a brick, producing a painful wound.

THE COMING CRICKET CONTESTS.—Great interest is being manifested by the players of cricket in relation to the great international matches which are to be played at New York, Boston, Montreal, and Philadelphia. The first of the series will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week in New York, on the ground of the St. George Cricket Club, when the English Eleven will contend against twenty-two players from the United States. The next game will be at Montreal, where the Eleven will play against twenty-two of All Canada, after which they will visit Boston. They will play in this city about the 3d of October, and the committee appointed are busily at work completing the necessary arrangements. The twenty-two which are to contend against the English players are to be chosen from American members of Philadelphia clubs, and this will be the only match of the series in which local players only will be selected.

CHOAKED TO DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Hoover, aged 68 years, who was choked to death on Saturday by a piece of beef lodging in his throat. The deceased resided on Heath street, above Twelfth.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Edward Smith, one of the men shot on Thursday night by the guard at the Frankford Arsenal, was recovered in Frankford Creek on Saturday evening.

THE OYSTERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—On Saturday afternoon, an adjourned meeting of the oystermen of this city was held at No. 310 S. Delaware avenue, when the election of the following officers was ratified:—President, Benjamin Haney; Vice-President, Charles Ogden; Treasurer, Thomas Lumbert; Secretary R. J. Singleton. The Committee reported a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association, which were adopted. The name adopted is "The Philadelphia Oystermen's Association." A Board of nine Directors was then elected, consisting of Philip Ford, William P. Mesrs, H. W. Paynter, Joshua M. Reybold, Ambrose Ladow, Peter Paynter, J. A. English, J. R. Richards, and John Cochran. John Watson was elected Superintendent. The Company has leased and will formally take possession of pier No. 18 S. Delaware avenue; also, the four-story building opposite, on Monday, 14th instant.

RETRENCHMENT AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The reductions made last week at the Custom House by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of Special Agent Hartley were:—Six night watchmen, annual pay, $5475; twelve inspectors, annual pay, $17,520; four measurers, annual pay, $5370. The pay also of the night inspectors lately advanced to $3 per day, has been reduced, on recommendation of the agent, to $2 50 per day, an additional saving of $4745, making the total reduction, $33,110. It is understood that the Storekeepers, Appraisers, and Weighers' Departments are to be re-examined with a view to reduction.

DROWNED.—Richard Lambert, a lad 9 years of age, fell overboard at Christian street wharf on Saturday, and though consciousness was restored when taken out, he died soon after. He resided at No. 49 Norfolk street.

On Sunday afternoon, off a canal boat at the first pier below Arch street, a boy, named Sullivan, about 12 years old, was drowned. He is said to reside in Ledger place. The body was not recovered at dark.

FARMER'S HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—Loads of hay, 472; loads of straw, 78. Prime Timothy hay, per cwt., $1·40 a 1·50; mixed, $1·20 a 1·30; inferior, $1·05 a 1·10. Straw, $1·10 a 1·15.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 29	MOON RISES	3 11
SUN SETS	6 11	HIGH WATER	12 23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Aug. 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 28
Napoleon III	Brest	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 1
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 3
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 4
Holsatia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 4
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Sept. 5
St. George	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
America	New York	Bremen	Sept. 17
Napoleon III	New York	Havre	Sept. 19
Celia	New York	London	Sept. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 19
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, Wilmington, N. C., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Watauga, Munro, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, Portsmouth, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, Newburyport, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Read, RR. No. 86, Tomlin, New Haven, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Mary Carll, Bridgeton, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Wave, Crest, Davis, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, do.
Schr F. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Erricson, Providence, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, Newport, do.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, Dighton, Captain.
Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Danversport, Captain.
Schr L. Blew, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Perry, Boston, Captain.
Str Saxon, Beggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington, do.
Str Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Pioneer, Catharine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co. Lying at Smithville, schr T. D. Wilder; all hands sick except the captain; also 15 other vessels—been lying there two weeks, waiting for water to cross the bar. Off Indian River barque bound in and boarded by the tug America; schr Emma D. Finney, off Cape Henlopen, bound in; barge Ida Kimball and schr Anna Gillian above buoy of Middle, and brig Anna A. Lane, of Searsport, off Bombay Hook, bound up.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, from Providence.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Ann Dole, Halsey, from Providence.
Schr Mary Carll, from Bridgeton.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, from Providence.
Schr L. Blew, Blew, from Bridgeton.
Schr Open Sea, Coombs from Providence.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Perry, from Fall River.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, from Boston.
Schr North Pacific, Erricsson, from Werren.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, from Dighton.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Norfolk.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price. Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868.

For Which Side do the Finances Plead?

Mr. William A. Wallace, the "coffee boiler" of our State politics, in one of his latest addresses, stated that the debt of the United States had steadily increased under the Republican administration ever since the close of the war, and even went so far as to give the number of millions per annum at which it had advanced. To the credulous and ignorant it is only natural that such a statement as this should be an argument against the Republican administration, but upon coming close to the bugbear, instead, we find its stately proportions are decidedly diminished. We are like the Yankee who was asked whether he did not have a brother blind in the eye who used to live in California. He replied he never had a brother who was blind; his brother never was in California, and finally he never had any brother at all. So we can say to Mr. Wallace. It has not been a Republican administration since the war, the debt does not show a strong increase, and finally the debt has not increased at all. Let us see what has been the tale told by the figures of the Treasury Department. The amount of debt less cash in hand on the fourth of March, 1860, was $66,180,855. On the first of September, 1865, it was $2,757,689,571 So that we can actually calculate that the total cost of the Rebellion, exclusive of life, suffering, and stagnated industry, was about $2,691,508,616. Who do we have to thank for that? Upon the members of what political party should that war rest? Surely no sane man can doubt but that the Southern Rebels were directly responsible for this sum. Where are the Southern Rebels to-day? Are they on our side of the battle? Without an exception worthy of note, the men who led and caused the war are with the Democracy, aiding it, working for it, and prepared, if opportunity should offer, to fight for it as well. Does Mr. Wallace credit his friends with their share of the debt? But let us see where his increase is. The highest point reached was on the 1st of September, 1865. The last monthly statement, from the 1st of September, 1868, shows an indebtedness of $2,535,614,313. Which is the greatest, Mr. Wallace? The single rule of substraction will show. The sum shows a *decrease of two hundred and twenty-two millions seventy-five thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars* within three years. Yet Mr. Wallace says that since the war ended the debt has steadily increased. There is something rotten in the state of numerical Denmark.

But the figures not only show us a decrease, but by examining the fluctuations we can see where the greatest decrease is to be found. From the 1st of September, 1865, to the 1st of November, 1866, or for over a space of but one year and two months, the debt decreased *two hundred and six millions three hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars.* For the two years since then it has only decreased in the total of about sixteen millions of dollars. Why is this? During the year which saw so tremendous a decrease the spirit of Rebellion was, to a great extent, crushed out. It had not yet been revived by the fostering heat of the Democratic affection. The Rebellion seemed dead, and great hopes were entertained for the future of the land. But soon the attitude of the Democratic party caused a revulsion of feeling. Arrogance and crime took the place of penitence, and it has been necessary, in order to prevent another war, to keep watch and ward over the Southern States. Hence the small decrease—hence the stagnation. Who is to be thanked for this—Republicans or Democrats? To a careful man we think that Mr. Wallace would make a mistake were he to continue to press the question of debt as an argument in favor of supporting the friends of either Mr. Johnson or Seymour.

On the dimunition of the debt being so slight during the last two years, compared with that of the previous year, we have another thing to which we would call attention. The revenue has suffered fearfully during the period elapsing since January, 1867, because of the dissension among those whose duty it is to have it in charge. The quarrels between the Johnson Democrats and the Republican office-holders, and between the President and the Senate has cost the United States Government millions upon millions of dollars. To secure even an approximately honest collection, it is essential that there should be perfect harmony—and that harmony can only be secured by the election of a Republican President. The Senate for four years at least must remain Republican. Shall we allow the quarrel to continue, and the revenue still to suffer? We urge upon all our readers a careful calculation of these questions and a candid answer. If after examining them in the light of intelligence they are convinced of the truth of the statements of Mr. Wallace and the force of his arguments, then vote for Seymour and Blair. If on the contrary they are shown to be false in fact and fallacious in reasoning, and of great pecuniary disadvantage to the nation, then we call on all as good citizens to lend their most earnest support to Grant and Colfax.

The Base-Ball Nuisance has at last brought forth some of its legitimate fruits. A few days ago the crowd of gamblers who always hover over a match game, like birds of prey over a carrion, fell upon the victorious players at Newark, and a number of persons were shockingly injured. Two members of the New Jersey Legislature were so badly treated that their lives are despaired of. It is to be hoped that this disgraceful affair will have some tendency to check the base-ball furore, which is one of the most intolerable nuisances of the age.

The Ku-Klux Klan in Tennessee.

A noticeable feature of the petition or address of the Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee, asking from the President military aid to maintain the peace, is the statement that the enmity of the Ku-Klux Klan is mostly directed against the negroes, of whom many who were employed on plantations for a year, with the understanding that they should get a part of the crop, are now forced to flee for their lives, leaving the result of their labors behind them! For downright meanness, commend us to the Southern chivalry. No other race of men are capable of cruelty and baseness equal to that they are practising at this moment in the South. Claiming that their constitutional rights are invaded, and that they seek only to maintain the ascendency of a superior race, the practical commentary upon their professions is the ever-recurring proof that the object they have nearest at heart is to cheat the freedman out of his hard earned wages, and to continue to sustain their worthless lives of idleness, debauchery, and crime on the proceeds of unrequited toil. The pirates and robbers who openly prey upon mankind, are not more infamous than the murderous Ku-Klux villains, who systematically cheat, by terrorism, the laborer out of his just hire. The evil unfortunately does not end with the first acts of injustice. False as the accusation that the freedman will not work under a free-labor system has proved, they can scarcely be expected to evince much industry after they have been repeatedly robbed of their earnings. The Rebel midnight assassins injure not only the freedmen; they strike a fatal blow at the prosperity of their own neighborhoods and States, and diminish the productive power of the nation. They also provoke a bloody retribution; they create the only real danger of the sanguinary war of races they are constantly predicting; and they obstruct the restoration of order and peace. These unmitigated villains are to a man advocates of Seymour and Blair. They would regard the election of the Democratic candidates as the signal for an open restoration of Rebel rule and Rebel regime in every Southern State, and in every ramification of Southern society. They deny that they intend to restore slavery—but there can be no worse slavery than that they are seeking to establish by their Ku-Klux-Klans. They allege that they desire only the restoration of their Constitutional rights—and they meanwhile prove that now, as in their past history, their real purpose is to trample upon every natural and legal right of a down-trodden race, and to rule or ruin the patient and patriotic people of the North.

General J. R. Chalmers, of Tennessee, "formerly in the Confederate Service," as the New York *World* naively puts it, has been talking to Mr. Seymour's "friends" in that city. This man Chalmers, who is still, if we are not mistaken, a paroled prisoner of war, closed his address in advocacy of Seymour and Blair with the following words:—

"When I hear a Southern man cry loyalty methinks I snuff treason in the tainted gale. When I hear a Northern man cry loyalty methinks I hear the bugle blast of the robber band."

Just so. Loyalty in the South, to the supporters of the Tammany candidates, means treason of the most heinous sort. For the leaders of the Rebellion and their nefarious crime of attempting to subvert the Government, there is now no word of reproach, naught but the most cordial greetings, the most lavish encomiums, the most abject servility. But as soon as a man breathes a profession of loyalty south of the Potomac and the Ohio, be he white or black, he is summarily brauded as a traitor and hounded down by every conception of diabolical ingenuity. Even here in our very midst the situation is but little better. So long as modern Democracy chooses to be interpreted at the North by unrepentant Rebels, the word loyalty is made synonymous with downright rascality, and the party which saved the nation from destruction is openly arraigned for all the crimes in the pro-slavery calendar. Loyalty as a principle of merit has become extinct, to the Democratic mind. "Reverence and regard for the Union" are now the words, and Lee, Beauregard, Hampton and Forrest are "representative men" in their professions of devotion to the Government, by whose unwise leniency they are permitted to come and go in peace, with the most infamous and treasonable rantings falling from their lips. This is what comes from "making treason odious" after the Johnson system. Vote for Seymour and Blair, and you will strengthen the cause which, supposed to be a lost one, yet retains sufficient vitality to proclaim in a Northern city that loyalty at the South is treason and at the North highway robbery!

The Terrible Earthquake on the Pacific coast of South America, of which we present a full account to-day, was perhaps the most disastrous of modern times. The number of lives lost is estimated at 32,000,000. The earthquake which laid the city of Lisbon in ruins on the first of November, 1775, engulfed not less than 60,000 human beings in six minutes; but, fortunately, its disastrous effects were confined in the main to one locality, while that of the 13th of August extended along almost the entire coast of South America, and we fear we have not yet heard the whole of its results. It is estimated that the destruction of property will reach $300,000,000, a fearful index of the wide-spread ruin which prevails. What with convulsions of the earth and commotions of the people, South America presents just at present not a very desirable locality for either a permanent residence or a temporary sojourn.

The Grand Rally.—To-morrow evening the city of Philadelphia is destined to be the scene of a grand political demonstration which will fairly rival in its proportions any of late years. The meeting will take place on Broad street, in front of the Union League House, where there is ample room for tens of thousands of people to collect without being uncomfortably close together. Among the speakers will be several of the most prominent statesmen, soldiers and orators of the country, the list including such names as those of Generals Sickles, Hawley, Rawlings and Logan, Governors Geary, Curtin and Pollock, Messrs. Stanton, Sherman, Hamlin, Cameron, McPherson, Kelley, Dougherty, Attorney-General Brewster, Mayor McMichael, and General Hector Tyndale, the Mayor that is to be. Let every citizen of Philadelphia, whose heart is in the cause, be present.

The University of Pennsylvania.—The first term of the collegiate year at this institution opens to-morrow. We learn that the efforts made by the Trustees and Faculty to extend the curriculum have proved entirely successful, and are meeting with substantial tokens of the public appreciation. The new Freshman class will contain certainly seventy students, and may exceed this number, being nearly double the size of last year's class, and more than double the classes of years previous to last. The Faculty, too, has been enlarged, and now includes fourteen professors and instructors. The course has been slightly modified in order to perfect the elective platform, and since the appointment of a United States Professor of Military Science and Tactics, will include civil engineering in addition to the military subjects. We wish every success to the University, and cannot too strongly advise our citizens to assist in the work of elevating it to a still higher standard.

DRAMATIC.

The First Night of the Season at the Arch.

The reopening of the Arch Street Theatre on Saturday evening was a more than usually enjoyable affair, which we hope may prove to be the auspicious beginning of a season of prosperity for the management and pleasure for the public. To begin with—the house looked clean, bright and comfortable; it had been repainted, regilded and redecorated throughout; new carpets and mattings covered the floors, and everything looked so tasteful and so cheerful that it was impossible not to be predisposed in favor of the performers before the prompter's bell gave the signal for the rising of the curtain which introduced them to the audience. One of those fine old comedies of sterling merit which delighted our grandfathers, and which, like pure wine, lose nothing of their flavor, but rather become mellowed and improved by age, was chosen for the purpose of displaying the capabilities of the company. The actors were well up in their parts, the costumes were correct and elegant, the scenery was good, and the performance altogether was one of far more than ordinary excellence. The theatre was filled with a large and fashionable audience, who apparently had come determined to be pleased anyhow, and the actors, as they appeared upon the stage, were welcomed in a manner that must have inspired them to do their best. Mrs. Drew may congratulate herself on the success of her opening night, as it was one of those occasions that will be remembered with satisfaction by all who were fortunate enough to be present. The company she has brought together is one of unusual strength, and is capable of presenting almost any play in a capable manner. Under these circumstances the present season at the Arch ought to be one of great gratification to all lovers of refined and intellectual amusements, and we do not doubt but that it will be.

Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* is a play that has kept possession of the stage solely on account of its intrinsic merits as a piece of dramatic composition, in spite of the changes of time, taste, and fashion. It makes large demands upon the credibilities of the audience, but the incongruities of the plot only make it the more enjoyable when they are joined to brilliant and sprightly dialogue and well-drawn characters. Like all of Goldsmith's writings it has a peculiar charm which is to a certain extent undefinable, but which will always cause it to be a favorite with a large class of playgoers whose preference for the style of plays known as old English comedy is something more than the result of education and prejudice.

Mrs. Drew's "Miss Hardcastle" is one of her best comedy personations, and as a dramatic portrait it is every way worthy of being placed beside her "Lady Teazle"—a character in which she has no superior on the stage. Mr. Barton Hill's "Young Marlow" was also a fine performance, and in this connection we must express our satisfaction at having Mr. Hill again attached to the Arch Street Company. Mr. Craig, as "Tony Lumpkin" was excellent, but some of the "gags" which he saw fit to introduce were scarcely improvements on Goldsmith or worthy of so intelligent an actor. Mr. Mackay, always a careful, and often a very fine actor, was the capable representative of "Mr. Hardcastle," and Mrs. Thayer was fitted with a part well suited to her abilities in "Mrs. Hardcastle." The other characters were well represented, as follows:—"Hastings," Mr. L. L. James; "Sir Charles Marlow," Mr. W. H. Wallis; "Diggory," Mr. S. Hemple; "Miss Neville," Mrs. T. A. Creese; "Landlord," Mr. Osborne; and "Letty," Miss Mahon.

At the conclusion of the comedy Mr. Hill was called before the curtain, and made a neat speech, in which he alluded to the fact that he had assumed the duties of stage manager, and asked for the indulgence of the audience for his short-comings. He then spoke of the fact that Miss Fanny Davenport was about to make her first appearance in Philadelphia, and requested that she might receive a kind greeting for her father's sake. Mr. Craig was also called out, and he made a brief speech.

The farce of *Jenny Lind*, which concluded the performance, was selected for the purpose of introducing Miss Davenport, the new *soubrette* of the company. The daughter of so fine an actor and so worthy a gentleman as Mr. E. L. Davenport could safely have been assured of a favorable reception by a Philadelphia audience on the occasion of her *debut*, and when she appeared the applause was as hearty as could be desired. Miss Davenport is a blonde, very good looking, somewhat inclined to *embonpoint*, but graceful, and her acting indicates careful training. Her voice is a pure soprano, of excellent quality, rather light, but of sufficient compass for a moderate sized house like the Arch. As an actress Miss Davenport is vivacious and sprightly, and, if we mistake not, she is destined to become a great favorite before the season is far advanced.

We hope that the new plays which Mrs. Drew contemplates putting on the stage will be varied occasionally by old-established favorites, and it would be a rare pleasure if we could have a series of standard comedy performances at the Arch during the present season. Mrs. Drew has an exceptionally good company, and the actors as well as the public would doubtless be pleased if they could more often appear in plays that will allow them to display their talents to the best advantage.

The Theatres This Evening.

At the Arch Street Theatre this evening the Richings English Opera Troupe will appear in Flotow's opera of *Martha*. This troupe are established favorites, and are sure of an appreciative reception. At the Walnut *Foul Play* will be performed. This is the last week of this piece. At the Chesnut the fine spectacle of *The White Fawn* continues to attract crowded houses, and the interest in it appears to be as great as ever. At Hooley's Opera House several new performers will appear. At the American there will be an attractive entertainment of a miscellaneous character.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POISONING THE BLESSED AIR.—This is what the rivals of Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," are doing with their atrocious compounds. The Health Commissioners should look to it. It is their duty to abate the ill-smelling nuisances. Sold by all druggists. 1f

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

"THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."
This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has secured a permanent location, by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 533 ARCH street. The entire lower floor of the building has been fitted up for the use of the Association, and is now used by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Society to a mere nominal amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.
The General Agent of the Society, Mr. EMANUEL H. TOLAND, and the Missionaries, Messrs. WILMER W. WALTER and ALBERT G. ROWLAND, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.
The Society is a purely benevolent organization, and is not sectarian in its character. Its Officers and Managers are—
President—GEORGE H. STUART.
Vice-President—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
Secretary—RUDOLPH K. HOSFELICH.
Treasurer—THOMAS T. MASON, No. 419 Arch st.

MANAGERS.

Isaac R. Smith,	Robert J. Grigg,
George W. Hill,	George B. Bains.
Charles W. Oroum,	William W. Wilson,
Samuel Work,	Thomas Potter,
George Nugent,	Alexander T. Lane,
Jacob A. Gardner,	H. M. Kimmey,
Thomas Pedrick,	Hiram Miller,
Samuel Mullen.	John Weist,
Thomas L. Gillespie,	James W. Carson.

These names are a sufficient guarantee to the community that any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society, will be carefully and properly dispensed. 9 14 mwf1w

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will open in their new Hall, BROAD street, below Locust, on TUESDAY, 22d instant, and continue until Friday evening, 25th instant, day and evening. Tickets 50 cents each, or three for $1. Children, 25 cents. Competition open to all contributors. 9 14mf5t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
9 28 10t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.
9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 11, 1868.
On and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, Eastern Mails will close at this office at 12 noon, instead of 12 30 P. M.
9 12 2t HENRY BINGHAM, P. M.

GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB, Germantown, Sept. 11, 1868.—The stated Annual Meeting of the Club will be held at the WETHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth, on MONDAY, September 14, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M.
9 12 2t* WM. C. MORGAN, JR., Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 27 mwfly

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 3 mwf3

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 414 LIBRARY Street.
9 8 1f M. C. HONG, Chairman.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,

WITH A NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Next Monday, Sept. 21.

9 14 6trp

WANTS.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS as Salesman in a Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A. B. C., Station A, 41 S. Eighteenth street, Philadelphia. 9 11 3t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN a large Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A., Box No. 2808 Philada. Post Office. 9 11 3t*

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14 1f

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.
Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 8 21 1m
N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty, Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $300. NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note, N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 2 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., 8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.
8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
9 7 mwf4w JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDING School for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WEELS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuths1m E. & J. ROGERS.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 234 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 1f

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

9 5 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

"A REGAL DESSERT." A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received NEW AND ELEGANT CHROMOS, NEW PLAIN and PAINTED FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW ENGRAVINGS, NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS, NEW BERLIN PHOTOS, FLOWERS, Etc. FREE GALLERY. LOOKING GLASSES, Etc. 1f

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

T. W. & M. BROWN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
MINERAL SPRINGS COMPANY'S
ROYAL DOESKINS,
EXTRA AND FINE,
In Blue and Gold,
Blue and Lemon,
Green and Gold,
Bismark and Brown,
Brown and Gold,
Mulberry,
Adelaide,
Cadet,
Plum and Brown,
Youth's Mixt
AND OTHER COLORS.
We have now a full line of these
SPLENDID GOODS,
TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.
Nos. 111 CHESNUT, and No. 45 LETITIA Street, Philadelphia.
Nos. 91 and 93 CHAMBERS Street, and Nos. 73 and 75 READE Street,
9 12 2t NEW YORK.

CLOTHING.

'NOTLAZOMAHUITZLEOPIXCATAZINS.'

The above is one of the most beautiful words we have ever seen. A little too long, perhaps, for general use, and somewhat difficult to pronounce. But that's no matter. All it needs is practice. It is a Mexican word; the one which the Mexicans use to express the idea of

"ELOQUENT COUNTRY MINISTER."

In connection with which, we take the liberty of remarking that all the "NOTLAZOMAHUITZLEOPIXCATAZINS" in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and all adjacent States; also, all over creation, even as far as Mexico, and everywhere else, with all their Elders, Deacons, Vestrymen, Trustees, Sextons, and all persons whatsoever pertaining to their congregations; also, people belonging to no congregations at all; with all the rest of mankind, and boykind; all these people are invited to call and buy from our Mammoth Stock of Elegant Fall Clothes; the best ever seen, at the most incomprehensibly low prices. Better come soon!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHES STORE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 13 2m

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.
We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,
Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.
An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
9 4 fsm2m ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.
The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1001 (Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to
JOHN WARBURTON,
No. 1001 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE st.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 26 fmw1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above 7-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion-house, coach shops, and dwellings, to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST St. 9 12 2t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, house on LOCUST Street, east of Fortieth street, south side. Price $16,500.
9 12 3t* WM. B. WEIR, No. 3036 Chesnut st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Tuesday, September 15, 3 o'clock P. M.—Premium $400. Open to all Horses. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. $300 to first, $100 to second Horse; good day and track.
J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
B. D. Stetson enters b. m. Ida.
Owner enters Blue Dick.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. Admission, $1. 9 12 3t

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Allison, P.J.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.

There was a very large attendance upon court this morning; there being in the dock quite a number of prisoners applying for justice. Some twenty-five or thirty of these sat huddled together in the docks, five matronly females occupying the front seats and the remainder consisting of males of all ages, colors, dresses, and countenances.

George Schroeder pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of several vests from his employer, for whom he had worked eleven years. His guilt was discovered through a pawn broker, at whose office he had left them in pledge.

Ellen Crail was tried for the larceny of bed-clothing valued at $40 and belonging to Mary Andrews. The prosecutrix alleged that she rented a furnished room to the prisoner, requiring her to keep it clean and the bedding washed. The prisoner left the house one morning very early with a bundle containing several sheets, blankets, etc.; and a few days afterwards they were found at the room of her sister.

The poor woman who appeared all alone, and having no counsel engaged to represent her, stated to the jury that, as was her custom and her duty, by the agreement with her landlady, she had taken these articles out to be washed, and not with the intention of appropriating them dishonestly. When going from the house she met the prosecutrix and spoke to her, and had no idea that she was suspected of wrong, until an officer arrested her and took her bundle from her.

The Alderman demanded $1000 bail, which she was utterly unable to procure, the consequence being that she was compelled to go to Prison. The prosecutrix also said the prisoner had made overtures to a settlement, which the latter denied. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

William Thomas, decidedly black, was convicted of a charge of stealing four pounds of nutmegs, valued at $4. Leaving the store of his employer one evening he filled his pockets with nutmegs, intending to have a lemonade carouse with his friends. When the loss was discovered, an officer was sent for him and found the goods upon him. He stated that he had taken them for a debt due him from his employers, but he now believed himself wrong in his remedy, and if left off this time promised to pay the expenses and do better in the future, which, however, availed nothing.

Jacob Sugarth, a German on the shady side of life, was tried upon the charge of the larceny of shoes. It was testified that on the 6th of August a lot of shoes was received at a Market street house, and while they were being opened and assorted it was discovered that a number of them had been stolen. Information was lodged with an officer who was led by circumstances to search the prisoner's house, where the shoes were found. The prisoner told the officer that he had bought them at a certain place, which, however, when looked for could not be found. The defendant offered no testimony.

The Judge instructed the jury that when goods were stolen, and afterwards found in the possession of another, unless that possession was explained to be honest, the law presumed it to be otherwise, and that person was supposed to be the thief. The jury without hesitation convicted.

William Smith and William Simpson, both colored, were convicted upon the same principle, of the larceny of a basket of peaches, which were stolen from the wharf and found in their possession. Smith explained that he had been employed by a man who was a stranger to him to carry them from the wharf; but of this he could make no proof.

Edwin Ball, a young man, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the house at the Northwest corner of Richmond and Palmer streets, with intent to steal, having been caught by the proprietor tripping lightly behind the counter of the shop, which was then dark.

Mr. Scovel and Congress.

We make room for a statesman's opinion of Hon. James M. Scovel, contained in this letter from Hon. John Hickman:—

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 11, 1868.—My Dear Scovel:—Why did you write your letter of the 9th to the *Press*? I am dissatisfied with it, for the reason that it does injustice to that manly trait in your character—positiveness. You are one of the few men known to me who ought to go to Congress; and you should have said, "Yes, I intend to go, *for the people cannot long be deceived as to their friends; and they will send me.*" If I were a voter in your district I should insist upon your nomination and election. There never was a period in American history when Representatives of your make-up were more needed in the councils of the nation. Your kindness, I know, will pardon my frankness, as I am truly yours, JOHN HICKMAN.

Hon. James M. Scovel.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THAT PURP.
DOGEREL.

There was once a rat-tan terrier purp,
And a fat little fellow was he;
With a bright black eye he was quick and spry
As any tan terrier could be.

This stout rat-tan terrier purp,
As you will presently see,
Was brought to grief and his life made brief,
By the bite of a murderous flea.

One day this rat-tan terrier purp,
With his tail of the stumpiest kind,
Near a rat-hole sat, as still as a cat,
When he felt a sharp pain behind.

Quick as thought this rat-tan terrier purp
Made a dash for the foe in the rear;
But he was so fat he could not get at
The spot by half an inch clear.

Then this beautiful rat-tan terrier purp
Did worry and twist and turn,
Till nought could you see of this terrier purp
But an inch of his tail astern.

Now that was how this terrier purp
Was killed by a flea-bite severe;
But his master goes to Stokes & Co.'s,
Where fashionable clothing appear,
At No. 824 Chesnut street.

HAS THE SUMMER ENFEEBLED YOU?—Nine out of every ten to whom this question is addressed, if they answer it candidly, will answer it in the affirmative. Some may reply to it from a sick bed; others, of a stronger constitution and greater powers of endurance, may only experience a slight lassitude as the consequence of the torrid season. But some portion of the vitality of human beings oozes out of them under the pressure of great and continuous heat, and the sooner the loss is completely repaired, the less susceptible will the system be to the unhealthy influence of the Fall malaria.

The most genial and wholesome tonic that has ever been offered to man—as a means of recruiting his exhausted strength, and fortifying him against the attacks of disease—is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is a perfect safeguard against intermittent fever, bilious affections, and all the epidemics which follow close upon the expiration of the summer. It is an invigorant and alterative without any of the drawbacks which attach to mere stimulants, and is the only preparation of the kind which a conscientious physician would feel inclined to prescribe for ladies in delicate health. Nothing can be more pure, more harmless, more certain to restore the vigor of the system permanently and thoroughly, without exciting the pulse or the brain.

THE "NEW REPUBLIC."—A live literary Family Newspaper, published at Camden, N. J. Is an excellent advertising medium, circulating in West and South Jersey. Sample copies sent upon receipt of five cents. Terms $2·00 per year in advance. Subscriptions and advertisements, a limited number only of which appear, solicited. Job printing, handbills, etc., printed on the briefest notice.

H. L. BONSALL, Publisher.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in "The Courier" at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in "The Courier" are requested to contract through them.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Proprietor "Courier."

UNPARALLELED RAILROAD PROGRESS.—The Pacific Railroad hastens towards completion. No peaceful enterprise of ancient or modern times was ever prosecuted with such energy and persistence. The two mountain ranges of the continent have been successfully crossed, and within a year we shall have unbroken communication between New York and San Francisco. At the latest dates there remained only a gap of 520 miles between the Eastern and Western portions. The line is being extended from both directions as fast as labor and means can grade and lay the track the Central Pacific Company having put down six miles in a single day. By the close of this year it is thought the gap can be reduced to less than 300 miles, possibly to less than 200. Thus far, the Central Pacific Company have sold their own First Mortgage Bonds as fast or faster than they received the corresponding United States Bonds on the road built, and in some cases it has been necessary to issue Certificates calling for the former, as soon as the Company could deliver them. It is not impossible, therefore, that the whole of their First Mortgage Loan will be disposed of before the through connection is made, and perhaps before January next. The advantages of these Bonds, as well as much information concerning the road, is set forth in our advertising columns of this issue.

WARM WEATHER AND SICKNESS.—Individuals suffering from affections of the Liver, Kidneys, general derangement of the system, with prostrating debility, will find Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" to be the best suited to their ailments. They are really "*Ultima dulce*"—the useful with the agreeable—simply the pure juice of the grape, made bitter with the most simple herbs and roots. Sold by Druggists.

IT IS well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—VANSCIVER.—August 19, 1868, by the Rev. Arthur Thomas, WILLIAM C. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY A. VANSCIVER, of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 12th instant, SAMUEL CLARK.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, George Clark, near Roimesburg, Twenty-third Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Holmesburg Station, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, for the train which leaves Kensington Depot at 10 15 A. M.

DE HAVEN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. M. A. DE HAVEN, wife of Charles E. De Haven, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Broadway and Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. (New York papers please copy.)

KERN.—On the 13th instant, CHARLES WILLIAM KERN, Sr., aged 52 years 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the De Kalb Lodge, No. 174, I. O. of O. F.; the Pocahontas Tribe, No. 5, I. O. of R. M.; and the Humboldt Lodge, No. 1, O. of H. S., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 311 Tyler street, between Marriott and Carpenter, below Fourth.

PAUL.—On the 12th instant, A. MORRISON PAUL, in the 39th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 1021 Wood street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

STEVENS.—In Paris, on the 7th of August, EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at ½ o'clock P. M. 11

BLACK SERGES FOR MOURNING DRESSES.

Just received, two cases of Black Woollen Serges.
Also, Black Drap de Almas,
Black Satin de Chines,
Black Belgian Cords,
Black Cambridge Cords,
Black Pacha Mohairs,
Black Alpaca Cretonnes,
Black Velour Russe, etc.

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
9 14 2.* No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 6.

I. The Club will assemble

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, P. M.,

for Parade and to attend the Demonstration for Grant, Colfax, and the whole Union Republican ticket, at the Union League House, Broad street.

By order of BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 9 14 2t

NINTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Club will attend the Grand Demonstration on TUESDAY EVENING. Members of the Club, and all Republican citizens of the Ward, will assemble at headquarters MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock (sharp). Equipments will be furnished. West Philadelphia Band take notice.

By order of LEWIS D. BAUGH, Marshal.

JOHN L. HILL, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Assistant Marshals.
DAVID BEITLER, CYRUS HORNE, } Marshals Aids. 9 14 2t*

FOURTEENTH WARD, SPRING GARDEN HALL.—A meeting of the REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB will be held on MONDAY EVENING, September 14, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The meeting will be addressed by CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.

The citizens of the Ward are invited to attend.

By order of the Club,

JOHN HANNA, President.

GEORGE G. LOUDEN, THOMAS R. BIGALOW, } Secretaries. 9 12 2t

POLITICAL.

VERMONT HAS SPOKEN!
PENNSYLVANIA WILL SPEAK!

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

GRANT. COLFAX.

Patriots Both, and Both for Peace.

UNION LEAGUE
GRAND MASS MEETING.

The National Republican Citizens of Philadelphia, friends of HUMAN RIGHTS, of EQUAL LAWS, of the DIGNITY OF LABOR, and of GOOD WILL TO ALL, will meet in front of the

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

On Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

To reannounce the GREAT PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY; to assure the

Honest Payment of the National Debt;

To strive for ECONOMY in every Department of Government, and for protection of AMERICAN INDUSTRY; to advocate efficient defense, the world over, of all

Americans, Native or Naturalized;

To nerve one another for the struggle in October and November, with DEMOCRACY and their REBEL FRIENDS; to maintain peace by doing exact JUSTICE TO ALL, and to promote the UNITY, HAPPINESS, and PROSPERITY of our country by the TRIUMPHANT ELECTION of

GRANT, COLFAX,

AND THE

WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Sailors, Soldiers, and Civilians; Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Laborers, and Professional men; *all who work or have worked*, are invited to attend.

Let all come who confide in MEADE, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and SICKLES, rather than in BEAUREGARD, HAMPTON, FORREST and SEMMES; all who deprecate a NEW REBELLION, threatened by BLAIR for the *violent overthrow* of the reconstruction measures of our PATRIOTIC CONGRESS; all who regret the *shameful venality and corruption* which have run riot in the National Administration since the TREASON of ANDREW JOHNSON threw its control into the hands of the QUASI-DEMOCRATIC PARTY; and all who demand such changes as shall cleanse and purify it and put the Executive branch of the Government in accord with the IMMEDIATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

Let those come *who saved the country*, and all who rejoiced in its salvation; all who, while forgiving the past, ask *security for the future*; all who glory in their country as the

ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS.

And will keep it such; all who sympathize with *every people struggling for their rights*, and who long for the day when *Universal Liberty shall reign throughout the world.*

Let us make this the

GRAND RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Let us show that PHILADELPHIA KNOWS HER DUTY AND WILL DO IT. Let us secure from her such a majority in OCTOBER that the STATE will be sure in NOVEMBER.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley,	Gov. A. G. Curtin,
Gen. J. A. Rawlings,	Hon. Wm. B. Mann,
Gov. John W. Geary,	Hon. Charles O'Neill,
Hon. Simon Cameron,	Hon. Wm. D. Kelley,
Hon. M. McMichael,	Hon. C. N. Taylor,
Hon. B. H. Brewster,	Benj. L. Berry, Esq.,
Gov. James Pollock,	John Goforth, Esq.,
Col. John W. Forney,	D. Daugherty, Esq.,
Gen. Hector Tyndale,	Hon. L. Hazlehurst,
Hon. Charles Gibbons,	Hon. Chas. Gilpin,
Hon. E. McPherson,	Hon. A. K. McClure,
Hon. George Connell,	A. W. Henszey, Esq.,
Hon. T. J. Coffey,	Hon. Henry D. Moore,
Gen. Joshua T. Owen,	Fred'k Dittman, Esq.,
Hon. Leonard Myers,	Fred'k Breitinger, Esq.,
Gen. John A. Logan.	George Siegmann, Esq.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. [9 12 3t

HEADQUARTERS

UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

No. 1105 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1868.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION

BY THE

Republican and Loyal Citizens

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

On Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
THE CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1868,
THE VARIOUS WARD ASSOCIATIONS,
GRANT AND COLFAX CLUBS,

And other organized bodies are invited to participate.

CLUBS FROM ABROAD, desiring to take part, will please notify the undersigned of the time and place of their arrival.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM B. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries. 12 3t

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT
PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Receiving the aid and supervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful Corporations to whom it was entrusted—is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE CONNECTED BY RAIL BY THE

FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

More than two-thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

To whom belongs the Western and Principal Portion of the Main-Stem Line, receive from the United States Government,

I. The right of way through the Territories, with the use of timber and materials along the route.

II. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the PUBLIC LANDS on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $2 50 per acre.

III. A special issue of United States Six Per Cent Bonds, at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation service.

IV. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.

V. It receives, in addition, donation and subsidies from the State and Cities of California, amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold:—

Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of MORE THAN SIXTY MILLIONS UPON 725 MILES, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.

This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way-traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, they will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portions are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.

The undersigned offer for sale, and recommend to investors, the

First Mortgage 30-Year Gold Bonds

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in "UNITED STATES GOLD COIN." These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—all of which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its Bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.

A limited amount will be disposed of at

103 per cent., and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in July and January.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, AND BY

BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
C. T. YERKES & CO.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.

All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS BANKERS, and others received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 5 NASSAU Street,

9 14 m4t] NEW YORK.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9t

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHEAP. 47 UT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest. We are importing cavana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
9 10 15t 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 12 30t

FINANCIAL.

780 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 1, 1868. [5 1 fmwsf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macfeeters,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec and Treasurer. 1 15 wfmf

DAVIS & HARVEY,
AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x10 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION 4 21 mos

WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 8 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
9 8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 22 6p

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF!
TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK
FOR SALE.

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES
VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF

REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,

9 7mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 2mw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT and VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

1868. 1868.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods

FOR EXAMINATION. [8 28 rp

TO WHICH HE INVITES ATTENTION.

FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

THE

SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

PROF. TYNDALL ON MATERIALISM.

His Address Before the British Association—The Molecular Theory in Matter and in Thought.

From the London Athenæum.

The President delivered the following address:

Fichte, in his lectures on the "Vocation of the Scholar," insisted on a culture for the scholar which should not be one-sided, but all-sided. His intellectual nature was to expand spherically, and not in a single direction. In one direction, however, Fichte required that the scholar should apply himself directly to nature, become a creator of knowledge, and thus repay by original labors of his own the immense debt he owed to the labors of others. It was these which enabled him to supplement the knowledge derived from his own researches, so as to render his culture rounded and not one-sided. Fichte's idea is to some extent illustrated by the Constitution and the labors of the British Association. Partly through mathematical and party through experimental research, physical science has of late years assumed a momentous position in the world. Both in a material and in an intellectual point of view it has produced, and it is destined to produce, immense changes, vast social ameliorations, and vast alterations in the popular conception of the origin, rule, and governance of things. Miracles are wrought by science in the physical world, while philosophy is forsaking its ancient metaphysical channels and pursuing those opened or indicated by scientific research. This must become more and more the case as philosophic writers become more deeply imbued with the methods of science, better acquainted with the facts which scientific men have won, and with the great theories which they have elaborated. If you look at the face of a watch, you see the hour and minute-hands, and possibly also a second-hand, moving over the graduated dial. Why do these hands move? and why are their relative motions such as they are observed to be? These questions cannot be answered without opening the watch, mastering its various parts, and ascertaining their relationship to each other. When this is done, we find that the observed motion of the hands follows of necessity from the inner mechanism of the watch when acted upon by the force invested in the spring. This motion of the hands may be called a phenomenon of art, but the case is similar with the phenomena of nature. These also have their inner mechanism, and their store of force to set that mechanism going. The ultimate problem of physical science is to reveal this mechanism, to discern this store, and to show that from the combined action of both the phenomena of which they constitute the basis must of necessity flow. I thought that an attempt to give you even a brief and sketchy illustration of the manner in which scientific thinkers regard this problem would not be uninteresting to you on the present occasion: more especially as it will give me occasion to say a word or two on the tendencies and limits of modern science, to point out the region which men of science claim as their own, and where it is mere waste of time to oppose their advance, and also to define, if possible, the bourne between this and that other region to which the questionings and yearnings of the scientific intellect are directed in vain. But here your tolerance will be needed. It was the American Emerson, I think, who said that it is hardly possible to state any truth strongly without apparent injury to some other truth. Under the circumstances, the proper course appears to be to state both truths strongly, and allow each a fair share in the formation of the resultant conviction. For truth is often of a dual character, taking the form of a magnet with two poles; and many of the differences which agitate the thinking part of mankind are to be traced to the exclusiveness with which different parties affirm one half of the quality in forgetfulness of the other half. But this waiting for the statement of the two sides of a question implies patience. It implies a resolution to suppress indignation if the statement of the one half should clash with our convictions, and not to suffer ourselves to be unduly elated if the half statement should chime in with our views. It implies a determination to wait calmly for the statement of the whole before we pronounce judgment either in the form of acquiescence or dissent. This premised, let us enter upon our task. There have been writers who affirmed that the pyramids of Egypt were the productions of nature; and in his early youth Alexander von Humboldt wrote an essay with the express object of refuting this notion. We now regard the pyramids as the work of men's hands, aided probably by machinery of which no record remains. We picture to ourselves the swarming workers toiling at those vast erections, lifting the inert stones, and, guided by the volition, the skill, and possibly at times by the whip of the architect, placing the stones in their proper positions. The blocks in this case were moved by a power external to themselves, and the final form of the pyramid expressed the thought of its human builder. Let us pass from this illustration of building power to another of a different kind. When a solution of common salt is slowly evaporated, the water which holds the salt in solution disappears, but the salt itself remains behind. At a certain stage of concentration the salt can no longer retain the liquid form; its particles, or molecules, as they are called, begin to deposit themselves as minute solids—so minute, indeed, as to defy all microscopic power. As evaporation continues solidification goes on, and we finally obtain, through the clustering together of innumerable molecules, a finite mass of salt of a definite form. What is this form? It sometimes seems a mimicry of the architecture of Egypt. We have little pyramids built by the salt, terrace above terrace from base to apex, forming thus a series of steps resembling those up which the Egyptian traveller is dragged by his guides. The human mind is as little disposed to look at these pyramidal salt-crystals without further question, as to look at the pyramids of Egypt without inquiring whence they came. How, then, are those salt-pyramids built up? Guided by analogy, you may suppose that, swarming among the constituent molecules of the salt, there is an invisible population, guided and coerced by some invisible master, and placing the atomic blocks in their positions. This, however, is not the scientific idea, nor do I think your good sense will accept it as a likely one. The scientific idea is, that the molecules act upon each other without the intervention of slave labor; that they attract each other and repel each other at certain definite points, and in certain definite directions; and that the pyramidal form is the result of this play of attraction and repulsion. While, then, the blocks of Egypt were laid down by a power external to themselves, these molecular blocks of salt are self-posited, being fixed in their places by the forces with which they act upon each other. I take common salt as an illustration because it is so familiar to us all; but almost any other substance would answer my purpose equally well. In fact, throughout inorganic nature, we have this formative power, as Fichte would call it—this structural energy ready to come into play, and build the ultimate particles of matter into definite shapes. It is present everywhere. The ice of our winters and of our polar regions is its handiwork; and so equally are the quartz, felspar, and mica of our rocks. Our chalk beds are for the most part composed of minute shells, which are also the product of structural energy; but behind the shell, as a whole, lies the result of another and more subtle formative act. These shells are built up of little crystals of calc spar, and to form these the structural force had to deal with the intangible molecules of carbonate of lime. This tendency on the part of matter to organize itself, to grow into shape, to assume definite forms in obedience to the definite action of force, is, as I have said, all-pervading. It is in the ground on which you tread, in the water you drink, in the air you breathe. Incipient life, in fact, manifests itself throughout the whole of what we call inorganic nature. The forms of minerals resulting from this play of forces are various, and exhibit different degrees of complexity. Men of science avail themselves of all possible means of exploring this molecular architecture. For this purpose they employ in turn as agents of exploration, light, heat, magnetism, electricity, and sound. Polarized light is especially useful and powerful here. A beam of such light, when sent in among the molecules of a crystal, is acted on by them, and from this action we infer with more or less of clearness the manner in which the molecules are arranged. The difference, for example, between the inner structure of a plate of rock salt and a plate of crystallized sugar or sugar candy is thus strikingly revealed. These differences may be made to display themselves in phenomena of color of great splendor, the play of molecular force being so regulated as to remove certain of the colored constituents of white and light, and to leave others with increased intensity behind. And now let us pass from what we are accustomed to regard as a dead mineral to a living grain of corn. When it is examined by polarized light, chromatic phenomena similar to those noticed in crystals are observed. And why? Because the architecture of the grain resembles in some degree the architecture of the crystal. In the corn the molecules are also set in definite positions, from which they act upon the light. But what has built together the molecules of the corn? I have already said regarding crystalline architecture that you may, if you please, consider the atoms and molecules to be placed in position by a power external to themselves. The same hypothesis is open to you now. But if in the case of crystals you have rejected this notion of an external architect, I think you are bound to reject it now, and to conclude that the molecules of the corn are self-posited by the forces with which they act upon each other. It would be poor philosophy to invoke an external agent in the one case, and to reject it in the other. Instead of cutting our grain of corn into thin slices and subjecting it to the action of polarized light, let us place it in the earth and subject it to a certain degree of warmth. In other words, let the molecules, both of the corn and of the surrounding earth, be kept in a state of agitation; for warmth, as most of you know, is, in the eye of science, tremulous molecular motion. Under these circumstances, the grain and the substances which surround it interact, and a molecular architecture is the result of this interaction. A bud is formed; this bud reaches the surface, where it is exposed to the sun's rays, which are also to be regarded as a kind of vibratory motion. And as the common motion of heat with which the grain and the substances surrounding it were first endowed, enabled the grain and these substances to coalesce, so the specific motion of the sun's rays now enables the green bud to feed upon the carbonic acid and the aqueous vapor of the air, appropriating those constituents of both for which the blade has an elective attraction, and permitting the other constituent to resume its place in the air. Thus, forces are active at the root, forces are active in the blade, the matter of the earth and the matter of the atmosphere are drawn towards the plant, and the plant augments in size. We have in succession the bud, the stalk, the ear, the full corn in the ear. For the forces here at play act in a cycle, which is completed in the production of grains similar to that with which the process began. Now, there is nothing in this process which necessarily eludes the power of mind as we know it. An intellect the same in kind as our own would, if only sufficiently expanded, be able to follow the whole process from beginning to end. No entirely new intellectual faculty would be needed for this purpose. The duly expanded mind would see in the process and its consummation an instance of the play of molecular force. It would see every molecule placed in its position by the specific attractions and repulsions exerted between it and other molecules. Nay, given the grain and its environment an intellect the same in kind as our own, but sufficiently expanded, might trace out *a priori* every step of the process, and by the application of mechanical principles would be able to demonstrate that the cycle of actions must end, as it is seen to end, in the reproduction of forms like that with which the operation began. A similar necessity rules here to that which rules the planets in their circuits round the sun. You will notice that I am stating my truth strongly, as at the beginning we agreed it should be stated. But I must go still further, and affirm that in the eye of science *the animal body* is just as much the product of molecular force as the stalk and ear of corn, or as the crystal or salt of sugar. Many of its parts are obviously mechanical. Take the human heart, for example, with its exquisite system of valves, or take the eye or the hand. Animal heat, moreover, is the same in kind as the heat of a fire, being produced by the same chemical process. Animal motion, too, is as directly derived from the food of the animal, as the motion of Trevethick's walking engine from the fuel in its furnace. As regards matter, the animal body creates nothing; as regards force, it creates nothing. Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature? All that has been said regarding the plant may be restated with regard to the animal. Every particle that enters into the composition of a muscle, a nerve, or a bone, has been placed in its position by molecular force. And unless the existence of law in these matters be denied, and the element of caprice introduced, we must conclude that, given the relation of any molecule of the body to its environment, its position in the body might be predicted. Our difficulty is not with the quality of the problem, but with its complexity; and this difficulty might be met by the simple expansion of the faculties which man now possesses. Given this expansion, and given the necessary molecular data, and the chick might be deduced as rigorously and as logically from the egg as the existence of Neptune was deduced from the disturbances of Uranus, or as conical refraction was deduced from the undulatory theory of light. You see I am not mincing matters, but avowing nakedly what many scientific thinkers more or less distinctively believe. The formation of a crystal, a plant, or an animal is in their eyes a purely mechanical problem, which differs from the problems of ordinary mechanics in the smallness of the masses and the complexity of the processes involved. Here you have one-half of our dual truth. Let us now glance at the other half. Associated with this wonderful mechanism of the animal body we have phenomena no less certain than those of physics, but between which and the mechanism we discern no necessary connection. A man, for example, can say, I feel, I think, I love; but how does consciousness infuse itself into the problem? The human brain is said to be the organ of thought and feeling; when we are hurt the brain feels it, when we ponder it is the brain that thinks, when our passions or affections are excited it is through the instrumentality of the brain. Let us endeavor to be a little more precise here. I hardly imagine that any profound scientific thinker, who has reflected upon the subject, exists who would not admit the extreme probability of the hypothesis, that for every fact of consciousness, whether in the domain of sense, of thought, or of emotion, a certain definite molecular condition is set up in the brain; that this relation of physics to consciousness is invariable: so that, given the state of the brain, the corresponding thought or feeling might be inferred; or given the thought or feeling, the corresponding state of the brain might be inferred. But how inferred? It is at bottom not a case of logical inference at all, but of empirical association. You may reply that many of the inferences of science are of this character; the inference, for example, that an electric current of a given direction will deflect a magnetic needle in a definite way; but the cases differ in this, that the passage from the current to the needle, if not demonstrable, is thinkable, and that we entertain no doubt as to the final mechanical solution of the problem; but the passage from the physics of the brain to the corresponding facts of consciousness is unthinkable. Granted that a definite thought, and a definite molecular action in the brain occur simultaneously, we do not possess the intellectual organ, nor apparently any rudiment of the organ, which would enable us to pass by a process of reasoning from the one phenomenon to the other. They appear together, but we do not know why. Were our minds and senses so expanded, strengthened, and illuminated as to enable us to see and feel the very molecules of the brain; were we capable of following all their motions, all their groupings, all their electric discharges, if such there be, and were we intimately acquainted with the corresponding states of thought and feeling, we should be as far as ever from the solution of the problem, "How are these physical processes connected with the facts of consciousness?" The chasm between the two classes of phenomena would still remain intellectually impossible. Let the consciousness of love, for example, be associated with a right-handed spiral motion of the molecules of the brain, and the consciousness of hate with a left-handed spiral motion. We should then know when we love that the motion is in one direction, and when we hate that the motion is in the other; but the "why?" would still remain unanswered. In affirming that the growth of the body is mechanical, and that thought, as exercised by us, has its correlative in the physics of the brain, I think the position of the "materialist" is stated as far as that position is a tenable one. I think the materialist will be able finally to maintain this position against all attacks; but I do not think, as the human mind is at present constituted, that he can pass beyond it. I do not think he is entitled to say, that his molecular groupings and his molecular motions explain everything. In reality, they explain nothing. The utmost he can affirm is the association of two classes of phenomena, of whose real bond of union he is in absolute ignorance. The problem of the connection of body and soul is as insoluble in its modern form as it was in the pre scientific ages. Phosphorus is known to enter into the composition of the human brain, and a courageous writer has exclaimed, in his trenchant German, "Ohne Phosphor kein Gedanke." That may or may not be the case; but even if we knew it to be the case, the knowledge would not lighten our darkness. On both sides of the zone here assigned to the materialist he is equally helpless. If you ask him whence is this "matter" of which we have been discoursing, who or what divided it into molecules, who or what impressed upon them this necessity of running into organic forms, he has no answer. Science also is mute in reply to these questions. But if the materialist is confounded, and science rendered dumb, who else is entitled to answer? To whom has the secret been revealed. Let us lower our heads and acknowledge our ignorance, one and all. Perhaps the mystery may resolve itself into knowledge at some future day. The process of things upon this earth has been one of amelioration. It is a long way from the Iguanadon and his contemporaries to the President and members of the British Association. And whether we regard the improvement from the scientific or from the theological point of view—as the result of progressive development, or as the result of successive exhibitions of creative energy—neither view entitles us to assume that a man's present faculties end the series; that the process of amelioration stops at him. A time may therefore come when this ultra scientific region by which we are now enfolded, may offer itself to terrestrial, if not to human investigation. Two-thirds of the rays emitted by the sun fail to arouse in the eye the sense of vision. The rays exist, but the visual organ requisite for their translation into light does not exist. And so from this region of darkness and mystery which surrounds us, rays may now be darting which require but the development of the proper intellectual organs to translate them into knowledge as far surpassing ours as ours does that of the wallowing reptiles which once held possession of this planet. Meanwhile the mystery is not without its uses. It certainly may be made a power in the human soul; but it is a power which has feeling, not knowledge for its base. It may be, and will be, and we hope is, turned to account, both in steadying and strengthening the intellect, and in rescuing man from that littleness to which, in the struggle for existence, or for precedence in the world, he is continually prone.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as are there members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed in this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 21 2m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 29 2 wrmp

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 9 1 tf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 tf

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No 11 North SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Bills on all the principal cities.

Government Securities bought, sold, exchanged.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street.
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1 tf

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 2m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 45 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 8 tf
E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN M. DAVIS

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	20
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Orto O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent 30 3
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 38 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch.—The Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 tf No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 45 fmwsm

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 13 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 103 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1004 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27 tf

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
OFFICE,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, . . $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL F. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co, New York.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York,

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $200,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $20 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
8 29 NEW YORK.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
105 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwfsm

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 tf No. 434 RACE Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINCHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINCHAST — TILLINCHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA — DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 13 2m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey
DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worstington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. R. McDonald.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled.
7 27]

LONDON IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
E. M. ARCHIBALD, E. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. LOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
[ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
No. 1733 CHESTNUT STREET,
12] PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,802 50
Real Estate	88,000 0
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $675 00 estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank $103 617 10	
Cash in Drawer 208 52	104,315 62
	$1,807,905 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William G. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Ewing,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 25]

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Hazleton City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:45 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:20 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 3:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:20 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Dann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N. August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE Chickasaw Nation 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, which will be taken or rejected.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*" or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for the purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 10 3

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, inst., for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
9 12 9t Department of Louisiana.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18]

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. 12 27 mwfm
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra; 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $2.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 8 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 6 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 7:30 A. M. Emigrant Line, Fare $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line, Fare $3 25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 9:30 A. M., 12 Night, for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The Depot on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Harford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent,
September 14, 1868. 6 15]

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE,

commencing SUNDAY, September 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train at 9 P. M. for Cape Island.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Taurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 12:30 A. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre de Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11:45 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:30 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:00, and 7:30 P. M. The 5:00 P. M Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington for 6:30 A. M. (daily), 7:30, 9:30, 11:45 and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:30 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company
6 5] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 9 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:35 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and a Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will in no case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 13t, 1868. 4 16]

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7 08 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:30 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 10:05 A. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:30 P. M. Excursion Tickets $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:30 A. M., and Cape Island at 6 45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100 Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), where orders can be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Comp'y.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Trains leave Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:18 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:20 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	11:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7:40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Re

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

PANTHEISM!

Mr. Thomas Gales Forster Being Entranced, delivers a Spiritual Discourse—He Reviews the Nebular Hypothesis, brands Christianity and Orthodox Science as Atheism, and Announces Divers Strange Theories about Man and his Creator.

Concert Hall has been seized upon by the spirits, and devoted henceforth to the elucidation of the dogmas by which they hope at no distant day to upset the established order of things in this world, precipitate the conflict of Armageddon, and bring about a new spiritualistic state of affairs generally. Such of the spirits *par excellence* as are still incommoded by tabernacles of flesh and bones, are accustomed to congregate here every Sunday morning and evening, to listen to the new dispensation as promulgated by those happier spirits who have acquired a larger liberty and a more etherealized existence by shuffling off their mortal coils. Yesterday morning, as our readers will doubtless remember, the weather was oppressively warm, and the spirits suffered their due proportion of vexation. Not more than two hundred of them were in a condition which warranted them in appearing in public. These were timely present, and the platform was occupied by these gentlemen, the central one being the main attraction. The superfluous chairs about a dozen in number, were for the accommodation of disembodied spirits of note. Such is our conjecture, at least, and we are unable to account for their beggarly array on any other hypothesis.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY

was raised at the outset, to perplex the unspiritualistic attendants on these seances. Mr. Thomas Gales Forster was the orator, or mouthpiece of the occasion. Mr. Forster is a well-preserved gentleman of about fifty years, with a very benign countenance, a high forehead, a tuft of hair much in the Cape-Cod Dickens style, and a short grey beard. As an orator, he is a man of no mean pretensions, being gifted with a plentiful supply of words of the most momentous length, and of the most perplexing signification, and speaking with great unction, and at times with such uncontrollable vehemence that he is apt to get into a rhetorical tangle.

But we were led to believe that Mr. Forster, affable and eloquent as he is, was of but slight importance. The words which he let fall were not his words, the wierd doctrines which he promulgated were not his doctrines, the extended knowledge of the nebular hypothesis which he displayed was not his knowledge. Professor E. C. Dayton, an English savan with whose name and great repute we were then first made familiar, was the source of all. Professor Dayton is, technically speaking, dead; spiritualistically speaking, he has merely escaped from the encumbrance of the body, and is now figuring upon the broad stage of the spirit world. To say the least, he must have been a very clever man in his day, or else since his demise has been fortunate in securing access to all the constantly accumulating treasures of science. Using the eloquent lips of Mr. Forster, then, as a medium, Professor Dayton proclaims to the world divers things, with many of which the world is already familiar, while not a few of them partake decidedly of a startling and novel aspect.

While the choir was engaged in displaying its vocal acquirements, Mr. Forster was occupied in falling into a trance. As soon as the musical exercises were concluded, that gentleman arose, closed his eyes, screwed up his face into anything but a spiritualistic state, pulled out his white pocket-handkerchief and began forthwith.

ST. PAUL PROCLAIMS THE SPIRITUALISTIC CREED.

The Speaker commenced by stating the fact that the theological world had deemed it proper to assert that Spiritualism and Pantheism are one and the same thing. This outrageous imputation he proposed to refute, and he would accomplish it by selecting a text from one of the great apostles of Christianity.

He then read—recited, rather—the following words from the sixth verse of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians:—

"One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all."

The trance-speaker then proceeded at considerable length to inquire into the pantheism of St. Paul and of spiritualism, and to show how that of the latter was of no greater enormity than that of the former. He stated that the most highly developed seer of the present day, Mr. Davis—not Jefferson, of the late Confederacy, we imagine; but Andrew Jackson, of the "Harmonic Coronation" school of Philosophy—has said that there can be

NO LINE OF DIVISION

between philosophy, religion, science, spiritualism, and several other things of which we did not distinctly catch the titles. Before the developments of modern science the Judean literature is continually paling, while the inculcations of spiritualism are being more and more fully sustained. In short, it is gradually establishing something legitimate and tangible with regard to the future state of man.

Mr. Forster then touched upon what he styled "the development theory," but what, to our mind, would more appropriately be denominated

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

The whole array of worlds, he declared, in the beginning existed in one vast molten mass, without form and void. Science has maintained that all matter in the universe is made up of certain elements which cannot be resolved into simpler forms. But, from the spiritualistic standpoint, it is a philosophical fact that matter is of one and the same element everywhere, and that these so-called elements are but combinations of this primordial form of matter, which may as readily exist on other globes as on our own. This primordial element has been unfolded and manipulated by some supreme power, for the inhabitation of human races, in the multitudes of worlds which everywhere shine in the galaxy, and float upon the sea of harmony.

After proceeding at some length in this strain—we do not pretend to give Mr. Forster's exact words, except those which are most remarkable for their length or grandiloquence—the speaker arrived at the rather discouraging conclusion that, despite the researches of science and the enlightenment of disembodied spirits, the eternity of the past is as impenetrable as the eternity of the future, to the finite mind. He then reviewed again the origin of the stellar and planetary worlds, the spiritualistic knowledge of Professor Dayton developing, at this portion of the duplicate discourse, nothing that was positively new or startling.

ADAM NOT THE FIRST MAN BY ANY MEANS.

Mr. Forster then cited the recent discoveries of human remains in this country, which the learned Agassiz has declared, from the accumulation of earth above them, could not have been habilitated with flesh and propelled by spirits less than ten thousand years ago. These discoveries must forever settle the theologians and others who adhere to the "Judean literature"—a very elegant and inoffensive term to apply to the Holy Scriptures—for they effectually upset Adam's claim to priority in the order of the human race. [The reader must note that this last reflection is one of our own, and that Professor Agassiz, or Mr. Forster, or Professor Dayton, are responsible for it only by way of inference.]

But the claims of Adam rest on a still more shaky foundation than is left them by these discoveries; for, as the speaker announced, bricks have been discovered in the country watered by the Nile at such a vast depth below the surface that, making a careful calculation of the amount of earth deposited by the waters of the river at its annual overflowings, the men who made them must have flourished at least thirty-six thousand years ago! "Judean literature" is therefore clearly at fault, and Adam was not the first man by a trifle of thirty thousand years or more.

The speaker having thus effectually demolished Adam's pretentious claim to antiquity, wandered off to the extinct fauna of the rocks, and set forth the leading features of

THE GENUINE DEVELOPMENT THEORY,

which he appeared to regard as incontestible and as entirely satisfactory. Indeed, he preserved the most astonishing calmness, while endeavoring to prove that he himself was nothing more than a highly-developed oyster, while each one of his auditors had, before the interesting period of his birth, displayed in succession the cerebral developments of an adult fish and a full-grown pig! The first vegetable was a very simple affair, being accidentally gotten up by a union of an acid with an alkali. In these latter days the combination of an acid with an alkali results, in chemical parlance, in a salt; but the process of nature has not been standing still, or else, when vegetables were as scarce as we can well imagine them to have been before any variety had been called into being, the excessively antiquated people of that period were willing to accept almost anything as such.

To return to the development theory. Soon after the first vegetable made its appearance in such an eccentric fashion, an animal was similarly gotten up, and then the two went on in regular alternation, each successive specimen of the two kingdoms becoming more and more complicated in internal structure, and more and more interesting in external appearance, until at last man stood forth, the epitome of all that had gone before him.

THEOLOGY ATTEMPTS TO LAUGH IT DOWN.

Having thus developed his acidulated alkali of a vegetable into a human epitome, the speaker said that the theological world, lacking any argument by which they could refute these eccentric doctrines, had in their dire extremity resorted to derision. So also had a portion—a portion only, mind you—of the scientific world, which is gradually coming over to the Spiritualistic side of the question.

CALLING HARD NAMES BY WAY OF ARGUMENT.

But, exclaimed the speaker, with decided emphasis, the laugh of the Atheist is no refutation!

Now we think that either Mr. Forster or Professor Dayton was slightly inconsistent at this stage of the double discourse. He—one or the other of them, we don't know which—had just spoken in terms of marked rebuke of the theologians and orthodox savans who had attempted to deride his position; and then forthwith proceeded to counteract their derision by hurling at them the epithet of "Atheist." We regretted this little outburst of ill-humor, for it destroyed the benevolent symmetry of the whole discourse, and left upon our mind the unpleasant impression that even a disembodied spirit is capable of dealing in hard words, when it runs short of arguments.

ULTIMATES AND PENULTIMATES.

To return to the discourse, the speaker proceeded to give a synonym for a "human epitome," by declaring that man stands physically upon the surface of the earth, the ultimate of all that has gone before him. He is endowed with life, motion, instinct, mind—all of which the beast has, and some of which have been bestowed upon the vegetable. But he has in addition an individualized spirit. The speaker did not desire to deny this to beasts and vegetables, but while they may have something approaching it in the aggregate, they are without an individualized entity like man.

THE REASON WHY.

For fear some impertinent people might be inclined to raise a question as to why the process of animal and vegetable development had paused when it arrived at the "individualized entity" of man, the speaker stated that old mother earth was now in her dotage, and had therefore ceased to be fruitful after this fashion, just as human beings and the beasts of the field cease to be fruitful after arriving at a certain age.

THE PROPELLING POWER.

All these disconnected facts and doctrines led Mr. Forster—or Professor Dayton, if you will—to the conclusion that notwithstanding the impenetrability of the eternity of the past, some controlling principle must have been acting upon the primordial world. It could not have been mere chance, for there were evidences of adaptation and design which argue the presence of mind and the action of a propelling power. The Spiritualist believes that it is his god—spell it with a little "g" by all means—which is the propelling power in the undulating bed of this primordial existence. Therefore the Spiritualist believes that Paul was entirely correct when he spoke of "one God and Father of all," who is above all and moving through all.

YET TO BE PROVED.

But Paul says further that God is "in you all"—in man. How?

Before answering this very material question, the speaker stated, parenthetically, that, although chemists have not yet discovered the existence in the human body of more than fifty-seven of the so-called elements, the Spiritualistic philosophy assumes that all these elements are to be found in the human conformation. If they do not exist in the physical body which epitomizes the various styles of development through which the acidulated alkali of a vegetable has passed, their presence in the spirit is unquestionable. The speaker hoped to demonstrate, before he closed his present series of discourses, that this spirit is quite as material as the body itself; and he furthermore expressed the belief that chemical analysis will some time or other substantiate his position.

UNIVERSAL INCARNATION.

The speaker then recurred to the question What animates man? The Spiritualist believes that it is the spirit of God—that He is incarnated, not only in Him of Nazareth, but in every man; and hence he can believe with Paul that God is "in you all."

Having thus effectually reconciled the teachings of St. Paul with the doctrines of modern Spiritualism, he stated that error must fall, and at once proceeded to topple over several "mental steeples" which the theologians had erected to inspire him with reverence and awe. So encouraged were the audience at this achievement that they lost sight of the day and the occasion, and were moved to applause. But their straggling numbers demoralized them, and the attempt was little better than a failure.

GRAND COROLLARIES OF THOUGHT.

The end of the discourse being near, the speaker now warmed up under the inspiring influence of Professor Dayton, and closed somewhat in the following strain:—

What a grand corollary of thought is here presented! The world is no longer wicked, as the theologians claim; man is no longer the despicable creature they would represent him! Theology proclaims man as fit naturally for nothing, as fit only to be damned. Spiritualism, on the contrary, proclaims him fit to live, for all life in this broad universe must somehow or other be God's life. How can the creature emanating from such power and source, though finite, be crammed into the confines of the orthodox heaven or hell? Man must live forever, his energies must constantly increase, his brain must leap up into still higher spheres of thought, his spirit must soar in future through still more beatific realms!

A POETICAL PERORATION.

This eloquent paragraph was followed up by a specimen of spiritualistic poetry, the rythm and rhyme of which were decidedly superior to the general run of such effusions, and marked Professor Dayton as an improvisatore of no mean order.

After the poem, which commenced with a line as high sounding as this:—

"Great nature, thy tremendous scenes display;"

the speaker announced that "his medium," as well as his own "individualized entity," was much incommoded by the oppressive state of the weather. The audience were about being dismissed in a very irregular fashion, when Mr. Forster exclaimed that he desired to do everything by system; and, raising one hand, he proceeded with a benediction.

"May the white-winged messengers so interpenetrate each soul-presence, that it may pass through this world——"

In the confusion, spiritual and physical, which ensued, we lost the closing words, and wended our way home, pondering on the strange and unaccountable freaks which the human soul will indulge in when, without the aid of divine revelation, or in direct conflict with its teachings, it attempts to solve the problem presented to the afflicted Job by Zophar, the Naamathite:—

"Canst thou, by searching, find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?"

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny of Tools—Assault with a Knife—Sugar Thieves—Inciting to Riot—One of the Smith Family in Trouble—An Ungrateful Scamp—Highway Robbery—Sneak Thief.

—The charge of stealing a lot of machinists' tools from the factory, at Ninth and Mellon streets, was this morning preferred against one Henry T. Gale, before Alderman Massey. The evidence was of such a convincing character, that the accused was held in $600 bail for trial.

—Policeman Jeffreys, of the Park Police, on Saturday was notified of a fracas on the Western bank of the Schuylkill, and repairing thither discovered one William Callahan chasing John Dunn with a knife. The evil-disposed individual was soon captured, disarmed and locked up. Alderman Massey sent him to prison to answer the offense at Court.

—The harbor police on Saturday night observed two suspicious characters land at Reed street wharf, on the Delaware. Hardly had they got on shore when they attacked a hogshead of sugar and were engaged in filling bags with the article when the policemen came upon them. They gave the names of James Boyd and James Martin, and were committed by Alderman Tittermary. The skiff which they had and the sugar are at the station, Front and Noble streets, awaiting an owner. The vessel is 21 feet long, and is painted red.

—A policeman of the Sixteenth Ward, on Saturday, attempted to arrest Robert George, a disorderly, when he was struck on the head with a brick. However, the crack did not interfere with his arresting George, who was held by Alderman Pancoast for inciting to riot.

—John Smith was an employe in a grocery store at Eighteenth and Wood streets, the proprietor of which for some time has missed various amounts of money. Suspecting John, he caused his arrest, and after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, John was obliged to enter bonds for his appearance at Court.

—Frederick Dannemann called a few days ago at the house of Christian Gertner, baker, 1017 Poplar street, and representing that he was an industrious individual, but unable to obtain work, he was invited to partake of the hospitalities of his fellow countryman. This kindness he repaid by awaking at a late hour on Saturday night, and packing up a bundle of clothing, prepared to leave the house. After getting into the yard he was evidently alarmed, as he dropped the bundle and made a reconnoisance of the surrounding neighborhood. While engaged in this, Mr. Gertner secured the services of a policeman, and that functionary laid in wait for the return of Frederick, who soon reappeared, and was immediately taken into custody. Alderman Hood sent him to prison this morning.

—David Butler (colored) had a hearing before Alderman Swift for the larceny of a watch from a man named Johnson, who was in the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary streets. He was sent below for trial.

—Maria Johnson (colored), while lounging around Twelfth and Pine streets, on Saturday, discovered the door of a house open, went in and helped herself to a roll of carpet which was in the entry. This she placed quietly under her arm, and was walking quietly along Pine street, when she was overhauled by Policeman Blee, to whom she could not satisfactorily account. Being taken before Alderman Swift she was bound over to answer for larceny.

LAZY MOMENTS.—The reed-birds in the "Neck" are having a lively time of it just about now. The gunners are plashing about in the mud at that place by the scores. If you chance to be on south Broad street any morning, as the shades of night are merging into the haze of early dawn, you are compelled to look sharp to avoid the weapons of the bands of gamesters who trudge it then on their way to the "marsh." Judging from their costumes and accoutrements, too, you would take them to be squads of demoralized "Rebs," of late war remembrance. They are about as numerous, also, as their feathered prey, by actual count a bird to a man, and one man to spare. But they imagine the sport glorious, and that's all about it. They don't care a fig for your opinion or mine, so long as they can shoot or douse themselves to the eyes in the odorous marsh. We think, however, that the sport don't pay. Yesterday a party of some half dozen of them—all waising mud monuments—came up Broad street, but they had bagged nary a bird. They looked disconsolate, and the fair presumption is that they felt so too.

—The mass meeting at the League House tomorrow evening will be a mammoth affair. All the world will be there. Myriads of torches, and hundreds of banners, carried by the "Invincibles," the "Grant and Colfax Clubs," the "Campaign Club of '68," and other Republican associations, both from this city and elsewhere, will light up the scene with the glory of day, and diversify it with a pretty picturesqueness. The good cause will then receive a mighty impulse, and Vic ory dress her robes in gladness. Music will swell the voices of the throng. Eloquence will drape words of wisdom, and Truth will be outspoken.

—The Pennsylvania Hospital has opened its gates to plenty of broken bones and bruised heads during the past two days. The place is doing a rushing business.

—The Chief and Assistant Engineers of our Fire Department are to be elected to-night. The fire "sharps" are in a turmoil. Who will be cock of the walk?

—A Shoe and Leather Exchange will probably be organized in this city to-night. At any rate, certain parties are going to hold a meeting for that purpose.

—As the weather has somewhat cooled off, we suppose the dog days have at length taken leave. They only nominally ended on the first.

—We guess the fast nags won't trot at Point Breeze this afternoon. The weather is nasty. Unless the track is "quick," the horses ain't.

—A lady with the "Grecian bend" went up Chesnut street last evening, in company with a gentleman on an "American bender."

—The Democrats meet in the Third Ward this morning to place in nomination an additional candidate for Common Council.

—Sheet music—the midnight warblings of an infant. Brown, who sleeps next the crib, thinks it decidedly harmonious.(?)

—They who propose to enter wedlock should bear in mind that the key is always left outside.

—Take things as they come. Much better and surer than to take them as they go.

—The Fleecewell family is in town. You can find them any day in our markets.

—One can feel without seeing. Illustration—the operation of a bed-bug.

—Brown considers himself a sort of hospital—as he has two wards.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, George Brotherton was badly beaten and stabbed in the vicinity of Ninth and Walnut streets. Of the affray there are many conflicting accounts, and it is an impossibility to give the correct version. However, it is a fact that the young man was dangerously wounded, but by whom, it is not definitely known, as Brotherton has refused to implicate any one, though he admits to possessing the necessary knowledge. He was running up Walnut street, and two policemen of the Fifth District hearing the cry of "stop thief," took him in charge. He was then beaten with a black-jack and stabbed in the thigh. Rumor says that this was done while the policemen had hold of him, but of the verity of the statement we cannot vouch. However, he cried that he was murdered, when the cut was discovered, and he was taken into a segar store on Ninth street, from where he was taken to his home. No arrests have been made.

INVINCIBLES.—Turn to our advertising columns for the order of parade on Tuesday evening. Several turn-outs have been made by this Club, but this is to be the largest outpouring of Invincibles for 1868. Music will be provided for the left of the line, and every man is requested to devote one evening for the good cause.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Destructive Fire in Chicago—Terrible Tragedy in Indiana—Advices from San Francisco.

Later from Aspinwall—The United States Consulship.

FROM INDIANA.

A Frightful Murder of a Man and Wife

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—On Saturday afternoon Jacob Young, a highly respectable citizen of this city, together with his wife, as was their custom on pleasure days, started from their residence for a ride, and early this morning their bodies were discovered about two miles above this city, on the banks of the river, and their horse tied to a tree, a short distance off. Mrs. Young had a pistol ball in her head, and her clothes were entirely burned from her body, and the lower part of her abdomen and thighs were burned to a crisp. Her husband was found lying about eight feet from her, with the whole of the upper part of his head blown off, and a double-barrelled shot gun lay some ten feet distant, with only one barrel discharged and both hammers at full cock.

It is believed they were murdered, as Mr. Young had a considerable sum of money in his possession in the morning and none was found on his person when discovered. His pocket-book was found rifled of its contents, and laid several feet from his body. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery and has created a great excitement here. The detectives were last night on the track of a negro who is supposed to be the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Young.

FROM PANAMA.

The United States Consulship at Aspinwall—Arrival of Steamships.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived, bringing Panama dates to the 5th inst. and $401,048 in treasure.

The news is but one day later, and contains nothing additional relative to the great earthquake.

General Kilpatrick is a passenger by the Chauncey.

The *Star* and *Herald* say:—Colonel Grigsby, U. S. Special Inspector, has written Secretary McCulloch, advising the removal of Consul Rice, at Aspinwall, for malfeasance in office, charging him with blackmailing, etc. The *Herald* says, however, the charges are all unfounded, and so pronounced over the signatures of the leading citizens of Aspinwall.

Australian advices to the 2d of August have reached Panama. Political advices were quiet. Extraordinary rich quartz had been discovered near Ophir. The cotton crop has proved satisfactory.

FROM CHICAGO.

Arrest of an Embezzling Clerk—Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—William C. Smith, a clerk in the employ of Smith & Hector, has been arrested on the charge of the embezzlement of several thousand dollars.

The freight depot of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in this city, was burned by a fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, but little is yet known about the insurance.

The wreck of the steamer Morning Star, on Lake Erie, has been raised and will soon be towed to Detroit for rebuilding.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Military Aid for State Protection.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14.—Notwithstanding the tender of Federal troops sufficient to meet all emergencies, Governor Brownlow's son-in-law, who arrived in this city this morning, says that the proclamation calling on the militia will be issued on Tuesday. This city is now swarming with negroes, who have been waiting here for weeks to join the militia.

It is intimated in some quarters that colored troops will not be employed at present, as East Tennessee appears anxious to furnish the necessary number of white men.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Closing of a Fair—Arrival of United States Officers—Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The San Francisco Mechanics' Institute Industrial Fair closed last night. It has been open 31 days, and the receipts reached $55,500 in gold, exclusive of four days' receipts devoted to charitable institutions.

The wreck of the Italian brig Nardello has been sold on account of the European Underwriters for $80,000.

Major-Generals Babcock and Porter, formerly of Grant's staff, arrived from the east, overland, last night, and were serenaded at the Cosmopolitan Hotel by the Grant Invincibles.

Further reports of rich gold discoveries in Arizona have been received. Thirty-five thousand dollars of retorted gold from the Vulture mine was received by the last steamer from Los Angelos. A company of hydraulic miners have been working a claim near Prescott which yielded fifteen dollars per day to each hand employed during several months past. There is some excitement in this city regarding the new mines.

FROM CLEVELAND.

A Citizen Killed by a Midnight Robber

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—A horrid murder took place about eight miles from here last night. Some burglars entered the house of David Skinner, of Independence, at about 9 o'clock, to break open his safe and rob him. Finding him at home they shot him and escaped. Jack O'Neil, a notorious burglar, was arrested last night on suspicion of being one of the murderers.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Knights Templars Convocation.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Two or three hundred Knights Templars from Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Louisville, Nashville, New York, New Hampshire, and New Jersey arrived yesterday. Other delegations are to arrive to-day and to-morrow. The regular exercises of the conclave commence in the Masonic Temple to-morrow morning.

The *Democrat* has a special from Denver, which says Bradford is still ahead, with three counties to hear from.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Crew of the Lost Steamship.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It appears from the official record that the crew of the Fredonia, consisted of thirteen petty officers and fourteen seamen, none of which were natives of the United States. They were originally from China, Germany, Denmark, British West India provices, Russia, Sweden, and Prussia.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14—Afternoon.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—Afternoon.—Cotton declining; sales of uplands at 10¼d.; and Orleans at 10½d. Provisions firm. Pork firmer at 83s. 6d. Lard firmer. Turpentine firmer.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Differences Between District Attorney Courtney and Binckley—Rumored Resignation of the Latter.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

District Attorney Courtney.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—United States District Attorney Courtney, who had expected to return to New York last night, remained until this morning, at the urgent request of Secretary McCulloch. This morning he had a long interview with the Secretary.

The President and Binckley.

That official informed him that the President desired Binckley to take charge of the investigation of the alleged frauds in New York. Courtney said he could not allow of such proceeding while he remained District Attorney

Courtney Will Not Serve With Binckley.

He was willing that additional counsel should be employed on behalf of the Government, but he would not serve under or with Binckley.

Consulting with the President.

Secretary McCulloch afterwards had a long consultation at the White House with the President. Binckley was also closeted with the President during the morning.

How to Get Rid of Rollins,

How the matter will end is not known, but it is clearly understood that Johnson is determined to get rid of Rollins, and he hopes to accomplish his purpose through Binckley's investigation. It is probable he may suspend Courtney and give the whole matter into other hands.

The Recent Earthquake.

Master O. White arrived this morning at the Navy Department, with despatches from Admiral Turner, commanding the South Pacific Squadron. They give full accounts of the recent earthquake on the Pacific coast. Admiral Turner says:—"Most frightful accounts of the effects of the earthquake are coming in from the south end and from the interior, showing it to be by far the most devastating and extensive that has ever occurred in South America."

The Secretary of War

has ordered General Joseph Hooker to appear before the Retiring Board, in New York, for examination.

Senator Morgan and General Schenck.

A telegram from Senator Morgan to the Secretary of the Union Republican Executive Committee states that he will arrive here this evening. General Schenck is expected on the same train.

A Rumor.

It is said that Binckley has tendered his resignation as Solicitor of the Revenue Bureau. It has not reached Secretary McCulloch yet.

The September Session.

The Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House are being put in order for the expected meeting of Congress on the 21st. The persistence of the President in his efforts to oust Rollins will probably keep Congress here longer than if everything was quiet.

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, arrived today. He is strongly in favor of the meeting of Congress, and will urge his reasons for it upon Morgan and Schenck.

Republican Nomination.

RIVERSIDE, N. J., Sept. 14.—The Burlington County Republican Convention met here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. George K. Burgen was chosen President, and Mr. J. Burlin, Secretary. On the first ballot Major J. W. Herrick, of Beverly, was nominated. After a number of addresses the Convention adjourned.

Funeral of an Archbishop.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—The funeral of the late Bishop Fulford took place yesterday, and was attended by an immense number of persons. The pall-bearers were the Bishops of Huron, Quebec, Ruperts' Land, Ontario, Toronto; and Dr. Beaver prolocutor. An eloquent funeral sermon was preached by Canon Balch.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Augustine Heard, an old China merchant, died here to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—D. A. Finney, member of Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, died in Brussels on August 29.

Ship News.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Cotton dull, nominal at 25c. Flour more active and advanced 25c. Howard street superfine, $5 50@9 25; do extras, $10 25@12; do, family, $12 25@12 75; City Mills superfine, $8 75@9; do, extra, $10@12 25. Wheat dull; small receipts; good to prime, $2 27@2 50; low grades, $1 75@2. Corn steady; white $1 18@1 23; yellow, $1 15@1 27. Oats dull at 67@71c. Rye dull at $1 80. Provisions less active; Pork, $31. Bacon rib sides, 17c.; clear rib sides, 17½c; shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 22c.; Lard, 20c.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107¾
N. Y. and E. R.	46	Tol. & Wabash R.	61⅞
Ph. and Read. R.	90	Mil. and St. P. com	92½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88¾	Adams Express Co.	56
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85½	Wells' Fargo	23½
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¼	U. S. Express	46½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	101¾	Gold	143⅝

Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 US 10-40s, cp	105	2 sh Consol'n Bk	44⅝
$4 00 Pa 6s, 3 series	105¾	100 sh Cata Pf	32¾
$2000 Leh 6s, gold	105	100 do	32¾
$10 00 do	105	10 sh Penna R	54⅛
$152 67 All Co 5s sc	70	1 do	54⅛
200 sh Reading	45	8 do	54⅛
100 do	45 1-16	2 do	54⅜
200 do	45	185 do	54⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Read 6s '70	105⅜	100 sh Penna R	54⅝
$600 City 6s, Old	100⅜	175 do	54⅜
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 series	106⅜	100 do	54⅜
100 sh Cata Pf	30	100 do	54⅜
400 sh St Nich Coal	⅞	100 do	54⅜
200 sh Leh Nav	21	20 do	54⅜
15 sh Leh V R	34	100 do	54⅜
100 sh Penna R	54⅝		

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Wasbone hand-made Corsets, from $1 each to $2 50, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1018 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Arrival of Mrs. Lincoln in Paris—The Bokharian Treaty not yet Ratified.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is stated that Mrs. Lincoln recently arrived in Paris, and that General Dix entertained her on the evening of Sept. 5.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The treaty with Bokhara has not yet been ratified by the Emperor.

PESTH, Sept. 14.—On account of the insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria the garrison in Transylvania has been strengthened.

From South America.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Advices have been received from Rio Janeiro to August 24. The Ministry had resolved on a vigorous prosecution of the war and a refusal of mediation.

Urquiza, who has been in rebellion against Buenos Ayres, has submitted to President Mitre.

The allied forces were marching on the Paraguayan position. Lopez had 12,000 fighting men at the mouth of the Tebicuary. The Brazilian iron-clads had gone to Asuncion. Sarmiento, the newly elected President of the Argentine Republic, is at Rio Janeiro.

Fire at City Point.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—A fire at City Point yesterday, destroyed two railroad depots, four warehouses, six wharves, and the James River Hotel. No Richmond freight was destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW POST.—A new post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized on Saturday night at the hall, corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets. There were 85 men, who were honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, mustered in. The new post will be known as Post No. 161 of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Pennsylvania. During the evening Post No. 19 visited the headquarters and took charge of the initiation. Colonel George P. McLean was detailed by special orders from department headquarters as military officer, and at the meeting next Saturday evening will muster in a large number of additional recruits. At the conclusion of the ceremony of initiation speeches were made by Colonel W. M. Worrell, Inspector-General Story, Colonel George P. McLean, Captain Ford, Captain Rulon and others. This post will have in its ranks some of the best soldiers and business men of our city. The name of Dr. E. D. Buckman was proposed as Post Commander.

THE BOYS IN BLUE CONVENTION.—The following programme has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Boys in Blue, who hold a convention in this city on the 1st and 2d of October:—

October 1.—Three P. M., mass convention at Academy of Music.

Half-past seven P. M., mass meeting in Independence Square, to be addressed by soldiers and sailors only.

Eleven o'clock P. M., serenade to General Sherman at Union League House.

October 2.—Ten A. M., grand street parade.

Half-past seven P. M., mass meeting in Independence Square, to be addressed by eminent civilians, and torchlight procession.

Delegations from all parts of the State will be on hand. Among the distinguished visitors will be Generals Sherman, Logan, Hawley, and Sickles.

"LA COTERIE CARNIVAL" IN NEW YORK.—Last evening the delegations of clerks from the principal hotels met at No. 720 Broadway, and organized a club under the name of "La Coterie Carnival." The purposes for which the club is organized are the promotion and culture of refined amusement. The principal object, however, is an annual bal masque in Parisian style. The opening ball is to be given in February next. The offers of the association were elected last evening, and are—President, S. S. Adams, of the Metropolitan Hotel; Vice-President, H. L. Tracey, of the Hoffman House; Secretary, E. H. Bogers, St. Nicholas Hotel; Treasurer, H. Risley, of the St. Nicholas; Director, P. Able, of Philadelphia. Of the officers of the club, Messrs. Harry Risley and P. Abie were the prime movers in the "La Coterie Carnival" of Philadelphia, whose annual balls are among the most successful given in this city.

A GREAT ORGAN.—We are at last able to state authoritatively, that the present generation will hear the "Cathedral organ." 'Tis true we have no idea whatever that this vain hope was any longer entertained except by the youngest of our children, and consequently it is with the greater degree of pleasure that we announce it. The last pipe will be adjusted during this week, and the finishing touches made by the eminent builder who has the matter in charge. The woodwork, owing to the length of time it has been preparing is now all well seasoned, and the metal pipes for the same reason will have a ring equal to that of the bells of the oldest monasteries in Spain. We congratulate the organist and choir of the Cathedral as well as the Bishop and clergy on this happy result, hoping that they will console themselves with the reflection, that organs like wines improve with age.

THE NINETEENTH WARD HORROR.—The murder of little Mary Mohrmann still remains in mystery, and it now looks as though the murderer will not be captured. All the various theories which were adopted by the detective force have been worked out, with no satisfactory result. Arrests are still being made, but the parties thus far have been able to prove their whereabouts on Sunday night and Monday. Notwithstanding that no clue has yet been obtained, certain members of the police and detective force are still on duty, ready to take advantage of any new fact that may reveal itself.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The English Cricketers arrived at New York last evening in the steamer City of Baltimore, and were escorted to their quarters at the Everett House by a committee of cricketers. They will play the first match of the series on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, on the ground of the St. George Cricket Club, at Hoboken. They will then proceed to Montreal and Boston, and will play a series of two or three grand matches in this city, on the cricket ground at Germantown, commencing on Saturday, October 3.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A female child, about fifteen months old, was picked up on Saturday afternoon, by a policeman of the Sixteenth District, at Thirtieth and Chesnut streets. Not being able to find an owner for it, the officer took it to the Almshouse, where it awaits its mother.

RUN OVER.—Mrs. Patrick Hughes, a resident of the Twelfth Ward, was run over by a carriage which was driven by her husband, on Sixth street, above Brown. Patrick was arrested and held for a further hearing.

OPENING OF A NEW ACADEMY.—The introductory exercises of the new Academy, superintended by H. E. Lauderback, will take place this afterno